The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

A Terrible Boiler Explosion Near Brussels, Belgium.

Twenty Men and Women Killed or Shockingly Scalded.

The "City of Boston" not yet "Posted" as Lost, at Lloyd's.

Confederation Rejected by Prince Edward's Island.

Canadian "National" Policy Denounced in Nova Scotia.

EUROPE.

Terrible Disaster Near Brussels—Twenty Persons Killed or Wounded by the Explosion of a Boiler—Wreck—The Dust.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—The boiler of a large linen factory near Brussels exploded today. Twenty men and women were either killed outright or frightfully scalded. Flames broke out after the explosion and the factory was burned to the ground. A large number of operatives are thrown out of employment.

LONDON, April 18.—The Captain of the steamer *North Abbey* reports that he saw the topmasts of a wrecked steamer on the Scottish coast, near Troon.....The *Produce Market Review* praises the Government for reducing the duties on sugar, and says its action gives universal satisfaction.....The Press mentions the fact that new wood paper, reported to be as tenacious as that made of rags, is now in process of manufacture at Saukey Mills.....The Newmarket Craven Meeting began today. The Craven stakes, of fifteen sovereigns each, with 100 added; second horse to receive fifty sovereigns, was won by Sir JOSEPH HAWLEY's br. h. *Rosicrucian*, by *Irondemas* out of *Madame Eglantine*, 5 years old, carrying 127 pounds.

Insurances on the City of Boston—An Assessment and Sue Francisco Line Opened—The Whale and Seal Fisheries.

LONDON, April 18.—It is said the steamer *City of Boston* will not be posted at Lloyd's on the loss book for some weeks. Until she is so posted the insurances are not payable.....The pioneer of the new line of steamers between Australia and California, sailed from Sydney, New South Wales, on March 26, for San Francisco. Mr. ELDER has contracted to build two steamers for the Hamburg and New-Orleans line.....Vessels returning here and to other ports of England, report the success of the whale and seal fisheries this season.

The weather today is warm and delightful.

The Emperor's Plebiscite Circular—Instruction of the People—The Question in the Senate.

PARIS, April 18.—The Emperor attended the races at Longchamps today.....It is stated that on Monday next a series of public meetings will begin, at which the *plebiscitum* is to be discussed, and the people instructed in the constitutional changes proposed. The Emperor will send his printed circular explaining the *plebiscite* to the different Departments today..... The Senate commences the debate on the *plebiscite* today.

Cuban News in Spain—The Monarchy—The Soldiers and the People.

MADRID, April 18.—The Government has permitted the publication of an official dispatch from Cuba reporting that the insurgents attempted to pass the lines of Count VALMASEDA, but were defeated with a loss of 170 killed, and that many are surrendering themselves, to receive the clemency of the Government.....The *Imparcial* says it is probable that the question of monarchy will be brought before the Cortes before the discussion of the organic laws, which is fixed to take place at an early day.....The ill-feeling between the regular soldiers and the volunteers has in good part subsided.

CUBA.

Another Spanish Victory—One Hundred and Seventy Insurgents Killed—No Details.

HAVANA, April 18.—The Captain-General telegraphs from Puerto Principe that the insurgent forces under the command of MAXIMO GOMEZ and MODESTO DIAZ made an attempt to pass the lines of VALMASEDA's division at Cauto Abajo, with the object of invading the jurisdiction of Bayamo. They were met by two Spanish battalions, and repulsed, with the loss of 170 killed. The rebels fled in great confusion, and at last accounts were utterly disorganized. The dispatch of the Captain-General gives no further particulars.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Provisional Government of Paraguay—War Threatened in Montevideo.

PARIS, April 18.—Later advices from Asuncion report that a Provisional Government had been formed for Paraguay, under the patronage of Brazil.....A dispatch just received from Montevideo states that an attack from the exiled Blanco faction was threatened. Extensive preparations for defense were making.

MEXICO.

Charges Against Romero—Proceedings in Congress—The Revolt—Death of a Guerrilla.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 10, via HAVANA, April 13.—In the national Congress serious charges have been preferred against Señor ROMERO, Secretary of the Treasury, and a committee of investigation has been appointed. Congress is making a determined effort to put a stop to brigandage. Certain provisions of the Constitution have been suspended and special powers granted to the President for the trial and speedy execution of kidnappers and bandits. The bill providing for the construction of the Tehuantepec Canal has passed. Amendments are proposed which will greatly improve the measure.....Great preparations have been made for the celebration of the anniversary of the victims sacrificed at Tacubaya.....Gen. GARCIA DE CADENA has written a letter to the Governor of Zacatecas asking for pardon and offering to surrender. The Governor has referred the application to President JUAREZ. It is known that dissensions have broken out in the insurgent camp. MARTINEZ, one of CADENA's chief officers, revolted with the majority of the men, and has deprived CADENA not only of the leadership, but of all the moneys he had acquired by forced loans. CADENA, with a few followers, is now wandering in the mountains of Testicmango, closely pursued by the troops. MARTINEZ is also pressed by the National forces, and news of his capture or the dispersion of his command is daily expected. The famous guerrilla ROMERA has been killed and his band defeated at Ayotla. The death penalty has been abolished in Yucatan, and imprisonment for the term of fifteen years substituted.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The steamer *Constantine*, from Mazatlan, has arrived here. She brings $200,000 in Mexican dollars. At the time of the sailing of the *Constantine* Gen. VEGA was reported to be eight miles from Mazatlan with 800 men, all well armed and equipped. JOHN E. MULLIN, chief engineer of the American and Mexican Railroad and Telegraph, has reached here from Mexico, on route to New-York. He has completed the survey of the proposed road from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California. He found a favorable railroad country, of easy grade and with excellent material for all purposes.

CANADA.

Indians Offered for Red River Service—Newfoundland's Appeal to Great Britain—France Entered Against Confederation—The Ballot in Nova Scotia—The "National Policy" Denounced.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 18.—Mr. DENNY, of Sangeen, is here offering 100 Saugeen-Chippewa Indians to the Government for service in the North-west. Mr. DENNY further offers fully to equip and clothe, and be responsible for their proper conduct during the expedition.

HALIFAX, April 18.—The Newfoundland House of Assembly has addressed Earl GRANVILLE on the subject of the withdrawal of the troops from the colony. The address urges that Newfoundland has the misfortune to be the resort of capitalists who come there to make fortunes, but go to England to spend them, thus contributing to the revenue of the mother country and leaving Newfoundland always poor and quite unequal to providing means of defense, the bulk of Newfoundland property being owned in Great Britain. The relation of the colony to the telegraphic system between England and America; the devoted loyalty of the people, and other points considered to support the view taken by the Assembly, are set forth in the address.....The Prince Edward's Island Legislature has, by a vote of 19 to 5, rejected the resolution in favor of confederation with Canada.....The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has passed a bill enacting that future elections shall be by ballot. The House has also agreed, without a dissenting vote, to Mr. DICKEY's resolution condemnatory of the Dominion Government's so-called "national policy."

THE WEST.

The St. Louis Defaulters—Rapid Rise in the Mississippi—Kentucky Politics—A Newspaper Stabbed in Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—A committee who have been investigating the accounts of the defaulting City Treasurer, SUSSKY, for several days past, reported to Mayor COLE last night; they found the deficit to be $183,783 83.....A rapid rise in the river here has broken the main caisson surrounding the east pier of the bridge, and the pier is now twenty-four feet under water. No further work can be done on this pier until the river falls, but the labor on the west pier is progressing finely.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 17.—To-morrow morning's *Courier-Journal* will publish a severe attack on Gov. STEVENSON by Senator MCCREERY, arising out of the charge made by STEVENSON that MCCREERY had seconded Gen. BURBRIDGE for office. The Senator calls for the publication of letters which contain racy developments. His letter is likely to add to the excitement which already prevails among the Democratic politicians throughout Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 18.—N. H. SEARS, a private watchman in the Cincinnati *Commercial* establishment, was dangerously stabbed in front of that office, last night, by JERRY LYNCH. A brother of LYNCH had been arrested for some offense, on information furnished by SEARS. LYNCH sought SEARS and struck him; a struggle ensued, in which LYNCH used a knife, inflicting wounds on SEARS which will probably be fatal. LYNCH escaped to Carthage, where he was arrested this morning. SEARS was recently on the Police force, and was regarded as a brave officer and excellent man.

A Bold and Successful Bank Robbery in South Carolina—A Man Locked in a Closet by the Robbers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 18.—Yesterday morning it was discovered that the banking-house of SCOTT, WILLIAMS & Co., in Columbia, S. C., had been entered by burglars. The vault door and inner safe were drilled and blown open. A man named GAGE was found locked in a closet of the bank. He claims to have been locked in while drunk, and knows nothing of the robbery. The burglars pillaged the boxes of special depositors of bonds, gold, currency, jewelry and valuable papers amounting to between $60,000 and $80,000. Several thousand dollars in specie on special deposit is included in the loss. The bank loses not more than $20,000; the balance is divided among private individuals. The burglars left behind them all their tools and half a keg of powder.

The Storm in Pennsylvania—Railroad Travel Interrupted.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., April 18.—It has been raining continuously for the last forty-five hours. The river has risen seventeen feet and it is still rising at the rate of four inches an hour. The Loyal Sock, Lycoming, and Pine Creeks are now higher than they were in 1865. The creeks west of Lockhaven are not so high. Some damage was done to the canals, which will probably take a week to repair. The Northern Central Railway between here and Elmira has been badly damaged. No trains were run over it today.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 18.—There was a heavy frost last night which caused great damage to cotton, corn and vegetables generally. Advices from the cane-brake or cotton belt are very unfavorable. The thermometer in Middle Georgia stands at about 32°.

CHICAGO, April 18.—JAMES RAMSEY, living between Granville and Hennepin, Ill., was arrested on Saturday for violating his daughter, and while being conveyed to prison was seized by a mob and hung. RAMSEY has been suspected of poisoning his wife two years ago and burning his barn to secure the insurance money.

The Alleged Alteration of the Excise Law.

The Utica *Herald* of yesterday morning makes the following statement relative to the alteration in the Excise law, by which, in the interior cities, the Mayor is to appoint the Excise Commissioners without ratification by the Aldermen. "The Bill, it appears, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, in the House. Two members of that Committee, FIELDS and CULLEN, secretly made the change in question, without the consent or knowledge of their associates. In reporting to the House this amendment was not announced, although it was inserted in the record. The amendment was not read on the final reading of the bill, and the House supposed that the second section passed as it was originally printed. When, last Friday, the attention of the Assembly had been called to the matter, Mr. CULLEN, as we are told, boasted in the presence of several members that himself and FIELDS were the only two men in the Legislature who knew that the bill had been thus altered."

Reception of Mr. Burlingame's Remains.

The German steam-ship *Silesia*, with the remains of Minister BURLINGAME on board, is expected to arrive at this port today, or to-morrow at the latest. Mr. EDWARD LIVERMORE BURLINGAME, a son of the late Minister, is a passenger by the vessel. On the arrival of the body it will be received by representatives of the Union League and Chamber of Commerce, including ELIHUE C. CORNELL, Collector GARDNER, WILLIAM E. DODGE, and others, and will be escorted to the Boston Depot. Mr. LEVERMORE, father-in-law of Mr. BURLINGAME, is now in the city for the purpose of accompanying the remains to Boston, at which place arrangements are now making for a magnificent funeral. The sepulture will take place at Cambridge.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALMYRA, COLORADO, FRANCE AND CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The steam-ships *Palmyra*, from Liverpool April 6, and Queenstown April 7; *Colorado*, from Liverpool April 6, and Queenstown April 7; *France*, from Liverpool April 6, and Queenstown April 7, and *City of Washington*, from Liverpool April 7, and Queenstown April 8, reached this port last night. The latest news is fresher by three days than that received by the *Russia* on Saturday.

Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE had been re-elected President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, and had announced his acceptance of that office.

The Viceroy of Egypt had concluded a new seven per cent. loan for $5,000,000 sterling, notwithstanding, it is said, the protest of the Porte. The terms are onerous, the contractors taking the loan at 72.

Rioting was reported from the neighborhood of Barcelona in resistance to the conscription. The disturbances were easily suppressed, but not without bloodshed and loss of life. This rioting was contemporaneous with the discussion in the Cortes on the army contingent.

It was announced in the *Correspondencia* of Madrid that another candidate for the vacant throne of Spain was in the field—Prince AUGUSTUS of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazil and brother-in-law of the Count D'EU. The Prince is twenty-five years of age, and among other recommendations is very wealthy and a Catholic.

The *Gazette de Mons* relates that the keepers of the prison of that place and the brigade of *gendarmes* were thrown into commotion a few nights back by finding that the murderer DESSOUS-LE-MOUSTIER, lately sentenced to death, had disappeared from his cell through the window. He by some means contrived to get rid of the strait-waistcoat which he wore, and then tearing into strips the canvas of which it was composed, he made a sort of rope, which he tied to one of the bars of the window and let himself down. Previously he had to wrench out, by an immense exertion of strength, the other iron defenses. Researches were made in all directions, and at last the fugitive, who had not been able to get over the walls of the prison, was found concealed in one of the vans, intending doubtless to seize on some opportunity of absconding the first time the carriage might be used. He was, of course, reinstalled in his cell, but under better guard.

CHARLES DICKENS.

The Author on the Newsmen of the Day.

On April 5 the annual dinner in aid of the funds of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution was held in London. Mr. CHARLES DICKENS presided, and in proposing the toast of the evening said: Ladies and gentlemen: You receive me with so much cordiality that I fear you believe that I really did once sit in a Lord Mayor's coach. Permit me to assure you, in spite of the information received from Mr. Alderman COTTON, that I never had that honor. Furthermore, I beg to assure you that I never witnessed a Lord Mayor's show except from the point of view obtained by the other vagabonds upon the pavement. Now, ladies and gentlemen, in spite of this great cordiality of yours, I doubt if you fully know yet what a blessing it is to you that I occupy this chair to-night, because, having filled it on several previous occasions for the society on whose behalf we are assembled, and having said everything that I could think of to say about it, and being, moreover, the President of the institution itself, I am placed to-night in the modest position of a host who is not so much to display himself as to call out his guests—perhaps even to try to induce some among them to occupy his place on another occasion. And, therefore, you may be safely sure that like *Falstaff*, but with a modification almost as large as himself, I shall try rather to be the cause of speaking in others than to speak myself to-night. Much in this manner they exhibit at the door of a snuff-shop the effigy of a Highlander with an empty snuff in his hand, who, having apparently taken all the snuff he can carry, and discharged all the sneezes of which he is capable, politely invites his friends and patrons to step in and try what they can do in the same line. It is an appropriate instance of the universality of the newsman's calling that no toast we have drunk to-night—and no toast we shall drink to-night—and no toast, I think, should or would drink to-night, is responsible for a moment from that great inclusion of all possible subjects of human interest which he delivers at our doors every day. Further, it may be worthy the consideration of everybody here who has talked cheerfully to his or her neighbor since we have sat down to the dinner, what in the name of Heaven should we have talked about, and how on earth could we have possibly got on, if our newsman had only for one single day forgotten us. Now, ladies and gentlemen, as our newsman is not by any means in the habit of forgetting us, let us form a little habit of not forgetting our newsman. Let us remember that his work is very arduous; that it occupies him early and late; that the profits he derives from us are at the best very small; that the services he renders to us are very great; that if he be a master, his little capital is exposed to all sorts of mischances, anxieties and hazards; and if he be a journeyman, he himself is exposed to all manner of weathers, of tempers, and all manner of difficult and unreasonable requirements. Let me illustrate this. I was once present at a social discussion which turned upon the question what was the most absorbing and the longest-lived passion in the human breast. A daily editor of vast experience and great acuteness, who was one of the company, considerably surprised us by saying with the greatest confidence that the passion in question was the passion of getting orders for the day. There had recently been a terrible shipwreck, and very few of the surviving sailors had escaped in an open boat. One of these, on making land, came straight to London, and straight to the newspaper office, with his story of how he had seen the ship go down before his eyes, and how he had witnessed the most terrible contention between the powers of fire and water for the destruction of that ship and of every one on board. He had rowed away among the floating, dying and the sinking dead. He had floated by day, and he had frozen by night, with no shelter and no food, and as he told his dismal tale, he rolled his haggard eyes about the room. When he had finished, and the tale had been noted down from his lips, he was cheered and refreshed, and soothed, and asked if anything could be done for him. Even that master passion was so strong within him that he immediately replied he should like an order for the play. My friend the editor certainly thought that it was a rather strong order; but he said that during his many years of experience he had witnessed an incurable amount of self-prostration and abasement having no outer object, and that almost invariably on the part of people who could well afford to pay. This made a great impression on my mind, and I really lived thus faith until some years ago it happened upon a stormy night I was kindly escorted from a bleak railway station to the little out-of-the-way town it represented by a sprightly and vivacious newsman, to whom I proponded, as we went along under my umbrella, what was the one all-absorbing passion of the human soul. He replied, without the slightest hesitation, that it certainly was the passion for getting your newspaper in advance of your fellow-creatures; also if you only hinted it to get it delivered at your own door at exactly the same time as another man who hired the same copy four miles off, and finally, the invincible determination on the part of both men not to believe the time was up when the boy called. Ladies and gentlemen, I have not had an opportunity of verifying this experience with my friends of the executive committee, but I have no doubt from its reception to-night that my friend the newsman was perfectly right. Well, as a sort of beacon in a sufficiently dark life, and as an assurance that among a little body of working men there is a feeling of brotherhood and sympathy—which is worth much to all men, or they would band with wolves—the newsvendors once upon a time established the Benevolent and Providence Institution, and here it is.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have stated the newsman's simple case. I leave it in your hands. Within the last year the institution has had the good fortune to attract the sympathy and gain the support of the eminent man of letters I am proud to call my friend, who now represent the great Republic of America at the British Court. Also it has enrolled upon its list of donors and Vice-Presidents the great name of LONGFELLOW. I beg to propose to you to drink "Prosperity to the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution." (Cheers.) The toast was duly honored, and followed by the song of "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. CHAR. STEARNS, Jr. Mr. EDMUND YATES proposed the health of the Chairman; and then came the toasts of the Vice-Presidents and Stewards, and the Press.

ALBANY.

Proceedings in the Morning Session of the Assembly—The Supply Bill—More Marine Court Judges—The Government Obligations to the Union Home and School Bill—The Scottish Centennial Week—The Tax Levies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, April 18, 1870.

There was a very slim attendance at the opening of the morning session of the Assembly today, but members kept dropping in until before the close of the session, there were enough present to pass bills. Among the most important of those passed relating to the City of New-York are the Senate bill for the extension of the Avenue C Railroad, which was concurred in by a vote of 66 to 18. There has been considerable opposition to this bill from the owners of the Belt Railroad, who claim that it permits encroachments upon their franchise. The bill authorizes the Avenue C Road to extend their tracks as follows:

A double track in Avenue C, in and through sections of Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; thence through and along Avenue A to Twenty-third street; thence through and along Twenty-third street to the East River, also with a single track from Avenue D, through and along Twenty-first street to West-street; also with a single track from Green-wich-street, through and along Twenty-second-street to West-street; thence through and along West-street to Twenty-third-street, connecting with West Houston-street to Chambers-street, and also through and along Tenth-street, connecting with double track in Avenue C, with a single track to Avenue D, thence with a double track to Eighth-street, also connecting with the double track in Tenth-street, through and along Avenue D, with a single track to Eleventh-street, thence through and along Eleventh-street, with a single track to and connecting with the double track in Avenue C.

INCREASING SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The Senate bill fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court at five thousand dollars gave rise to considerable discussion. Mr. ALVORD and Mr. LITTLEJOHN favored an increase to $7,500, the same as is to be given to the new Judges of the Court of Appeals; but Mr. FIELDS, whose salary as Corporation Attorney is to be increased, by an item in the Tax Levy, to twelve thousand dollars opposed it. He thought five thousand dollars for the Supreme Court Judges was "enough to begin with," and as there was no provision in the new Judiciary clause of the Constitution forbidding a future increase, the people could instruct their representatives to raise the salaries hereafter if they saw fit. The discussion closed by laying the bill on the table for the present.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

Mr. JACOBS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, this morning reported the annual Supply bill, which was ordered printed immediately, and made the special order for Thursday next. The principal item of the bill, worthy of mention, is the appropriation of one million of dollars for the new Capitol—seven hundred thousand dollars for construction and three hundred thousand dollars for past indebtedness. There is also an item of ten thousand dollars to be paid to Mr. NORTON, the Commissioner of the State of New-York at the Paris Exposition, who, it appears, has never been reimbursed for his expenses, although he spent twenty-five thousand dollars of his own money, and, according to the representations of Gen. DIX, and others who were in Paris at the time, performed the duties of Commissioner very faithfully and with credit to the State. The reason he has not been reimbursed before is, that he has never asked for it, but is now reported to be in a condition to need the money.

THE MARINE COURT.

An important bill in relation to the Marine Court of the City of New-York has passed the Assembly, and is now pending in the Senate. It provides for the election of three new Judges of the Court, whose salaries are to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors, and whose terms of office are to be six years. It also increases the jurisdiction of the Court to one thousand dollars, and authorizes suits for libel and slander to be brought therein.

THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.

It is said that the Governor refuses to sign the bill that passed on Friday last, appropriating sixty dollars each to the children of the "Union Home and School for Orphans of Soldiers," and allowing them their proportionate share of the school fund. The clause which he objects to is that which secured them a portion of the school fund. This he claims, and justly, is open to the same objection that forms part of the argument against the sectarian school appropriation, viz.: that it appropriates money to educate children already provided for in the common schools. The clause was opposed in the Assembly on the same grounds, but it was finally retained, because it was argued that the children of the "Home," being all domiciled at one place, could not avail themselves of the public schools. The bill will be amended to suit the Governor's wishes. It will make a difference of three or four thousand dollars in the amount appropriated to the Home.

THE GOODRICH CONTESTED SEAT CASE.

The Privileges and Elections Committee will this evening make their report in the contested seat case of GOODRICH vs. JONES, in the Fifth Assembly District of Brooklyn. As was to be expected, they report against GOODRICH, who is a Republican, and in favor of JONES, who is a Democrat. A clearer case for ousting the sitting member was never presented to the Legislature than this, and the decision of the Committee is only an additional sample of the farce of permitting contested seat cases to be determined by a partisan body, instead of by the Courts.

THE TAX LEVIES.

The New-York Tax Levies made their appearance on the files of members this morning, and will be taken up, according to agreement, as the special order to-morrow morning. Those who have had the getting up of the Levies have not fully decided whether they will attempt to put them through without debate, under a call for the previous question, or whether they will allow them to be discussed. The power they wield here now will enable them to do either, and prudence and policy, of which they claim an average share, would certainly dictate that they should permit a full and fair discussion. The Levies are regarded by the Republicans as better, all things considered, than they had reason to fear, for the fardiness with which they were reported, and the pains taken to conceal them from the eyes of members; but there is plenty of room for improvement, as suggested in the Times' editorial today, and, if discussion is permitted, they will doubtless undergo many amendments before they get through both Houses. A resolution will be offered from the Republicans calculated to make hereafter the Tax Levies be fixed by the City authorities instead of being brought to the Legislature. Last Winter the Democratic members in both Houses talked themselves hoarse over the gross injustice of compelling New-York City to come to the Legislature for a confirmation of her Tax Levies, while all the rest of the cities in the State were permitted to fix them up to suit themselves; and now the Democracy have the power in their own hands, the inquiry is made why they don't carry out their ideas. The Republicans intend to put them on the record on this subject, so that hereafter they will be compelled to hold their tongues. It is the intention also to put them on the record in reference to the sectarian school question, by offering an amendment abolishing the appropriation in last year's Tax Levy; Mr. WHITE threw the last bomb-shell into their camp this morning, by presenting a petition signed by over 6,000 citizens of New-York, asking for the abolition of this appropriation.

THE TAX LEVIES.

The City Levies.

The City and County Tax Levies, revised and corrected, and placed on the files of members of the Legislature yesterday, are as follows:

NATIONALITY.

Contingencies, Mayor's office	$15,000
Salaries, Mayor's office	6,500

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Contingencies	$25,000
Charges, Corporation Counsel's office	10,000
Charges, arrears of taxes	10,000
Charges, arrears of assessments	10,000
Errors and delinquencies	5,000
Law costs expense	10,000
Salaries	37,500
Taxes, account for Collection of pay of temporary clerks	10,000

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Contingencies	$25,000
Salaries	27,000
Contingencies, Corporation Attorney	5,000
Public Administrator's Office, arrears for advertising	6,000

THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller shall receive in lieu of all other compensation, an annual salary, to be fixed by the Controller, not exceeding the annual compensation paid to the Recorder of said City, and it shall be his duty to audit and pay no bill, demand or complaint against the City unless the same shall be found to be just and legally payable.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Sewer and repairs and improvements	140,000
Contingencies, Board of Public Works	25,000
Flagging sidewalks and setting vacant lots	2,000
Lamps and gas	1,125,000
Paving Office of Superintendent	15,000
Preparing maps for Department of Public Works, showing street opened, regulated, and grades fixed and accepted	
Printing	10,000
Public buildings contracted and repaired	125,000
Public drinking hydrants and troughs	2,000
Removing dirt and rubbish, arrears	6,000
Repairing and keeping wooden pavements in order	20,000
Rents, avenues and City Hall Park	120,000
Repairs of streets, including the repairs of injuring crosswalks in Fifth-avenue and in paving streets	200,000
Salaries, Department of Public Works	200,000
Stationery and blank books	10,000
Street improvements	15,000
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	100,000
Sewers repairing and cleaning	120,000
Special improvements, assessed	1,000,000
Wells and pumps	2,000
Water pipes and laying	150,000
Furnishing offices and chambers for Mayor and Assistants, Board of Aldermen	25,000
Furnishing and altering Ninth District Civil and Police Court-rooms	25,000

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Relaying Fever Hospital	$40,000
Constructing sea-walls on Blackwell's Island	
Constructing sea-walls on Randall's Island	30,000
Salary of Warden of City Prison	5,000

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Removing night soil offal and dead animals	$40,000
Cleaning streets	425,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Maintenance and government of Central Park	250,000
Arrears for 1869	27,000
Museum and Observatory	20,000
Improvement of Mount Morris square, arrears for 1869	1,500
Adopting west line of Park to line of Eighth-avenue	25,000
Parks and parades	65,000

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Contingencies	$10,000
Salaries	102,000
Payment for special inspectors from October, 1869, to May, 1870	24,000

CITY DISPENSARIES.

To New-York, Northern, Eastern, Dutch, Greenwich-street, Yorkville, Harlem, Manhattanville, Eclectic, New-York Medical College for Women, New-York Homeopathic, Bleecker-street, Tompkins-square, New-York Homeopathic College, the German, Woman's for Women and Children—all discharge—Infirmary of the New-York College of Dentistry, each	$1,000
Northern Dispensary	2,000
North-eastern Homeopathic and Western Homeopathic, each	2,000
Central, and New-York Dispensary for Diseases of Throat and Chest	2,000

DONATIONS.

Assessment and other items on church and charitable and educational institutions property	$200,000
St. Vincent's Hospital	10,000
St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum	15,000
Five Points Mission, Ladies' Union Aid Society, St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, Society for Relief of the Destitute Children of Seamen, Blind Asylum, and Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, each	5,000
Society, Patriotic Orphan Home, Sisters of the St. Dominick Hospital, German Mission Society, Hayside Industrial School, Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, Union Home and School, each	5,000
Ladies' Union Relief and Hahnemann Hospital, Women's Medical College and Hospital, Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, New-York Society for Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, Home for Women and Children, Home for the Friendless, each	10,000
Prison Association of New-York	6,000
St. Joseph's Home, Children's Aid Society, Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Society for Assistance of Half-Orphans and Children of Intemperate Parents, Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, each	2,000
Home for Friendless, Society for Assistance of Half-Orphans and Children of Intemperate Parents, Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, each	1,000
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	6,000
Home for Friendless (Shelter for Destitute Children),

my office and asked for tobacco; I handed him a paper full and he nearly took the whole of it for a "chew;" between that period and the ensuing September I observed him very much agitated, and he asked me on several occasions to do his work for him, as he said he was unable to do it himself; I never saw him in liquor during that time.

THOUGHT HIM IRRATIONAL.

Q.—What judgment did you form from these appearances in reference to his rationality or irrationality? A.—I thought he was irrational; he spoke to me about being robbed of his wife and children, and he said he was determined to recover them; he appeared to possess great affection for his wife; if I could judge from his language; I considered him an object of pity, and on [illegible] duties as light as possible; I remember seeing him about the Fall of 1867, and his appearance was changed and greatly worse.

Q.—How did his appearance on that occasion compare with his appearance in January, 1867? A.—When he first came to the office he was cheerful and in good health, and his condition at this time was directly opposite.

Cross-examined—To Mr. Davis—When I saw him in the Fall of 1867, he did not tell me he was unwell; it is possible the general appearance could be the result of illness.

REV. BENJAMIN E. BOWEN.

This was a blind clergyman who has been in court several days and manifests great interest in the case. He testified in reply to Mr. Garvin as follows: I preach the Gospel exclusively and deliver sermons in all churches irrespective of denominations; I have known Mr. McFarland since 1849; he was then residing in Boston, and was a harness maker by trade, but all his leisure hours were devoted to study; I saw him in Boston in March last, at a habeas corpus litigation was proceeding; he came up to me in the streets and saluted me, when I expressed some surprise at meeting him; he told me not to say anything to him nor to give him any advice; I accosted the young man, and there was an apparent change in it and in his manner since I had previously seen him; he appeared to be very much agitated and excited; I met him about three days afterward, when he told me that Richardson had got possession of his wife and child, that he loved them better than his own life, and he would die for them; he took leave again; he said he wished he was dead, and groaned in agony; I recognized the same peculiarities I observed in him in insane persons.

Q.—What impression did his manner and conversation make upon your mind at the time? A.—I came to the conclusion that the suffering he was laboring under had very much impaired the vigor of his faculties.

Q.—Did his remarks impress you that he was rational or irrational? A.—On both occasions I supposed he was irrational.

Cross-examination—Cross-examined by Mr. Davies—Previous to my knowing Mr. McFarland in 1867 I had frequently heard from him; on this occasion I recognized his voice at the same time I recognized the change in it.

FRANCIS IRISH.

This gentleman was a visitor at the law office of Sandford & Le Baron, and saw McFarland frequently. He testified as follows in reply to Mr. Gerry:

I am at present employed on the proposed Arcade Railroad, No. 156 Broadway; in June, 1867, I engaged in the office of Sandford, Le Baron & Clarke, No. 60 Broadway; at this time I remember having seen a gentleman pass the office for several weeks before, and I noticed a strangeness in his appearance, an unnatural appearance; I was told it was Mr. McFarland, whom I had frequently met with Mr. Richardson; shortly after this I was for some time alone with him in the office, and he commenced conversation with me relative to his troubles; he told me he had been robbed of his children, and he was determined to recover them if possible; he also said Richardson was the robber.

FEARED HE WOULD LEAP FROM THE WINDOW.

He spoke of his affection for his children and exclaimed, "My God, I am almost to be robbed of my dear children;" we were in the fourth story of the house, and I was afraid he would jump out of the window which was open; his manner was about the month of July; he didn't attempt to leap through the window; his manner was so wild, I was afraid he would do so; he would instantly in his chair and would stand up, leap the room in great rapidity, strike his hands together vigorously and walk toward the window; we were together for about half an hour, and during that time his language was entirely incoherent; I came to the conclusion he was irrational; after this he came to the office in Sandford & Le Baron's, and I did not see him until the Fall; his manners then was apparently more quiet, but he had the appearance of a man who had been prostrated by fever.

TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE TRAGEDY.

I saw him about two weeks before the shooting of Richardson, opposite No. 156 Broadway; said he informed me that Richardson was selling his property in New-Jersey; was going to California with his wife and child; but he was determined to use all means to secure the latter; I shook hands with him, and his hand was hot, quite feverish and very tremulous; his conversation at that time, also, was incoherent, and I believed he was irrational; I met him 1867 and 1869; I saw him about twenty times; but I never observed such incoherency in his conversation as on those two occasions to which I have referred.

Cross-examined by Mr. Garvin—I came to the conclusion on the subject of his irrationality from his manner and conversation; in all our interviews he adverted to the subject of his domestic troubles and the stories he told of the same, except on the last occasion when he spoke about Mr. Richardson's leaving New-Jersey for California; I never saw McFarland transact any business in the office of Sandford, Le Baron & Clarke; at the time that he and I were together in the upper story of those premises he did not attempt to leap through the window, but such was his conduct I thought it was probable he would; I did not see him between that time and the shooting of Richardson, nor do I remember having heard him speak of the manner in which his wife obtained a divorce in Indiana.

DR. ISAAC LEE.

This gentleman gave some autoportant medical testimony, as follows; I am a practicing physician for twenty-five years, and have resided in Staten Island for almost seventeen years; I knew Mr. McFarland since the Fall of 1867, when he called upon me professionally at my residence; he manifested symptoms of a high state of nervous excitement, and I first thought his appearance was that of a person who had been drinking, but on examination I was satisfied that was not the case; he alluded to his domestic troubles and complained of want of sleep; his pulse was very quick, but there was no evidence of sickness; he mentioned to me that Richardson had seduced his wife; his physical condition was feeble, and I prescribed an enrvine mixture; I met him a few days afterward on the road, and he told me he was going to my house; I noticed no improvement in his appearance, and the symptoms were exactly the same; as he promised to call upon me in the course of the day, I did not prescribe for him, but he never called on me since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Garvin—This was in the month of July; I never saw him before that time, and only once since; at that time he told me he had not slept for several nights, and spoke in general terms in reference to his domestic troubles; in introducing himself to me, he asked me if I had heard of his difficulty with Richardson, and he said he was McFarland; he had no physical affection, and whatever he had, was a mental affection.

To Mr. Graham—It was my impression that this excitement was produced by great mental pressure.

DR. JAMES ELLIOT.

This gentleman had been acquainted with McFarland for many years. He testified as follows: I am a physician, and have practiced extensively for twenty years; I have known McFarland for over thirty years; I first knew him in Newark, and he was then learning the business of harness-maker; I saw him in the Fall of 1867, and noticed a great change in his appearance from what it had been previously; when I first knew him he was buoyant and cheerful, but at this time his manner was directly the opposite, and he appeared to be subdued and restive; his features also had undergone a change, and he told me he had suffered more than tongue can tell; as a medical man I came to the conclusion his mind was diseased; he read this "intercepted" letter, and while opening it his hand trembled; his eyes, also, had that peculiar glassy expression which indicates a disordered brain; his features were emaciated and thin, and he complained to me of want of sleep.

Cross-examined—To Mr. Davis—The prisoner's manner impressed me with the opinion that he was irrational, but I would not pronounce it insanity; he did not ask me to prescribe for him; this was after the first shooting, for I remember once having jocosely said to him "he was a bad shot."

ISAAC S. CLARK.

This gentleman is a lawyer and editor and at one time was a partner in the firm of Sandford & Le Baron. His evidence was quite important. He testified as follows: I reside at Yonkers and was formerly the editor of the *Yonkers Statesman*; I know Mr. McFarland, having first made his acquaintance in April, 1867, at the office of Sandford & Le Baron; it was about the time of the commencement of the habeas corpus proceedings in Boston; about four weeks after our first meeting I met him at his

will of coal. There was also a demand for the Alabama & ⅌ cents, and a fair business done in the new 6 ⅌ cents of the State of Arkansas.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The prevailing feeling in the market is one of dullness.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 12.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108¾	108¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	116¾	116¾
American Gold Coin	112¾	112¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	64¾	64¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96¾	96¾
N. Y. C. and H.-Deb. Certificates	89¾	89¾
Reading Railroad	99¾	99
Chicago and Rock Island	116	116¾
North-western Common	79¾	79¾
North-western Preferred	86¾	86¾
Pacific Mail Company	37	37
St. Paul Preferred	79¾	79¾
St. Paul Common	59¾	59¾
Lake Shore	90¾	90¾
Erie	34¾	34¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34	33
New-Jersey Central	100	100¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 12.

General balance yesterday	$65,351,297 18
Gold receipts	635,462 10
Gold payments	26,014 64
Gold balance	62,314,162 98
Currency receipts	204,375 36
Currency payments	149,371 36
Currency balance	1,987,199 48
General balance	64,291,297 22
Customs	$33,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	114	5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	109
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	114¼	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	109¾
6-20 reg., 1867	107	5-20 reg., 1867	109¾
6-20 coup., 1867	112¼	5-20 coup., 1867	110¼
6-20 coup., 1868	112¼	10-40 registered	108¾
6-20 reg., 1865	107	10-40 coupon	109¼
6-20 coup., 1865	111¼	6s currency	111¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	66¼	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent. '81	105
Tenn. 6s, new bds	64¾	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent. '86	108¾
Virginia 6s, old comp	38¾	Missouri 6s	92
Virginia 6s, new bds	39	Ill. Canal Bds. '70	103
Georgia 6s	88	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101
Georgia 7s, new bds	93	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101
North Carolina 6s	36	Ill. War Loan, 10s, '90	109
North Car. new bds	22¾	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '78	98
South Carolina 6s	67¾	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '79	98
South Car. new bds	31	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., '78	99
Missouri 6s, old	92¾	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., '79	99
Mo., H. & St. Jo. 1st	92¾	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., W. L.	99
Louisiana 6s	75¾	N. Y. reg. Hy Loan	109¾
La. 6s, new bds	72	N. Y. coup. Hy Loan	109¾
La. 6s, Levee 1st lien	75	N. Y. coup. Ly Ln. '71	104
California 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, C'l Ln., '76	108
Connecticut 6s	100¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Ln., '71	102¾
Rhode Island 6s	100¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Ln., '75	105
Alabama 8s, old	50	N. Y. 6s, C'l Ln., '76	108
Ark. 7s L. R. & Ft. S. 1st	75	N. Y. 6s, C'l Ln., '77	108
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '75	102	N. Y. 6s, C'l Ln., '78	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	98	Ga. W. 2d, '75	81¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	99¾	G. & Tol. 1st, '90	84¾
N. Y. Cen. S. F. Bds. '84	95	Chic. & Alt. 1st, '83	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	89	Gal. & Chic. M.	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Chic. & R. I. 1st	101
Erie 1st, Extended	106	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	98
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '91	85	Morris & Essex 1st	99
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '83	89	Morris & Essex 2d	69
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	84	N. J. Cent. 1st, '87	103
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '82	81	N. J. Cent. New Bds.	93¾
R. W. 1st, '90	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	94
R. W. 2d, 3d & S. F.	52 105¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94
C. R. & Q. S. F.	1st 113	Clevel. & Pitts 2d	94
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct.	2d 97	Clevel. & Pitts 3d	92
R. S. & N. H. 1st	110	Pitts. & Con. 1st	97
P. R. 7s, guar., by Mo.	87	Chic. & Alt. Income	39
Cent. Pacific Bonds	91¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	87
Atlan. & P. 1st, '90	75	Mich. Cen. 1st, '82	94
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	84¾	Sta. L. & T. 1st Bonds	87¾
C. & N. W. Int. Bds	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st, '92	105
Chic. & W. Con.	105	Mil. & St. P. 1st, '80	105
H. & St. Jo. 1st, Gold	105¾	Mil. & St. P. L. G. M.	92
Lack. & W. Bonds	99¾	Mil. & St. P. 2d	83¾
Del., L. & W. 1st	96	Marietta & Cin. 1st	91¾
Del., L. & W. 2d	86	Cleve. & Mal. 1st	90
Del. & Hud. Can. 1st	108	Chic. & Mich. Lake 1st	94¾
Del. & Hud. 2d	87	Chic. & Mich. Lake 2d	61¾
Del. & W. Equip. Bds	93	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97¾
Del. & W. 1st, '89	101	Tol., W. & W. 1st	75
Del. & W. 1st, '91	107	Tol., W. & W. S. F.	79

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	129	Continental	98
Manhattan	57	Metropolitan	118
Merchants'	125	Commonwealth	114
Mechanics'	120	New-York County	200
Union	130	Importers' & Traders'	360
America	116	National	130
City	215	Manufr. & Merchts'	109¾
Phenix	103	Central National	109¾
Tradesmen's	154	Fourth National	106
Mechanics' & Traders'	170	Ninth National	108
National	115	Tenth National	104¾
Merchants' Exchange	169	Oriental	150¾
Seventh Ward	108	Gold Exchange	1-16¾
State of New-York	108¾	Mech. & Drovers'	1-16¾
Commerce	125	Dod. & Hudson Canal	120
Ocean	97	Cumberland Coal Pf.	30
Mercantile	112	Clinton Col. Bldg.	70
American Exchange	114¾	Pacific Mail	37
Chatham	170	Mariposa Mining	6¾
Bank of the Republic	117	Mariposa Pref.	12¾
Bank of N. America	104	Mariposa Trust Certs.	4¾
Hanover	108	Boston Water Power	16¾
Irving	116	Western Union	78¾
Metropolitan	140	Wells, Fargo Express	19
Grocers	117	American Express	56
East River	105	Dutchess Co. Gas	42
Market	124	Mechanics' Union Ex.	1¾
Corn Exchange	124	Pacific Mail	37¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¼	101½
City 6s, New	102¾	102¾
Camden and Amboy	119¾	119¾
Pennsylvania Central	114¾	114¾
Reading	97½	97¼
Lehigh Valley	56¾	57
Catawissa Preferred	27½	27¾
Philadelphia and Erie	29	29¼
Northern Central	47¾	48
Lehigh Navigation	52¾	53¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91¾

The trustees, Capt. WILLIAM H. SWIFT and others, to the Land Grant Mortgage of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, again advertise that they are prepared to buy $10,000 of the bonds under sealed proposals, to be left with Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 36 Wall-street, on or before Friday of next week, April 22. See official advertisement.

About two months ago Messrs. VAN SAUN & CO., of the Gold Room, were unjustly charged before the Courts with improper transactions. The case has been investigated and the Board of the Gold Exchange have caused the following note to be addressed to these gentlemen:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of this date was read to the Board, whereupon the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, Heretofore, to wit, on the 10th day of February, 1870, Messrs. VAN SAUN & CO. did at the request of a Special Committee of this Board, suspend business therewith pending the investigation of certain charges which had been presented against them, and

Whereas, The said firm of VAN SAUN & CO. have since then entirely refuted said charges, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That they be and they are hereby requested to resume their business with the Board.

THOMAS B. AKERS, Secretary.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal Trade of the past week:

"There is no marked change in the Anthracite Coal trade to notice this week. In the Schuylkill Coal region the general strike continues. Only four small collieries sending coal over the Reading Railroad are reported in operation, and in the Shamokin region but half a dozen or so, and the great bulk of the product of the latter is sent West. Of the Coal tonnage reported by the Reading Railroad last week, a good portion of it was on hand at the time of the strike. There are three collieries that have heretofore shipped Coal over the Reading that now ship by the Lehigh Valley Road, and arrangements have been made to supply Coal on the line of the Reading, below the City of Reading, with Lehigh Coal by way of the East Pennsylvania Road. Some lawless violence is reported among the workmen, which may be taken as a sign of the near approach of the end of the strike. A telegram was published here on Saturday afternoon from Mauch Chunk, stating that the Miners' Association had notified the Lehigh miners to stop work today, the 15th instant, but as we were with some of the officers of the carrying companies of that region on Saturday afternoon, we made no mention of the fact, we are inclined to doubt the truth of the telegram. It is true that the workmen at the Lehigh Navigation Company's mines at Summit Hill have not resumed work, having been on a strike for six weeks. The Miners' Journal condemns the course pursued by the miners, and "calls upon the consumers of Coal abroad not to submit to high prices; there is no necessity for it. The market can be supplied even with the Shamokin and Schuylkill regions almost entirely suspended. If the whole trade were to start now, Coal would go down to $7 a ton in less than a week; in the present state of business." The operators seem determined not to give in. The Reading Railroad brought down of all kinds for week ending on the 14th inst., 42,308 tons; against 32,185 tons for the previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning Dec. 1, 427,131 tons, against 1,151,[illegible] tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of [illegible] tons. The total product of all the anthracite regions for the week, as far as reported by the several carrying companies, was 347,471 tons, against 317,925 tons the previous week—an increase of 29,546 tons—and for the year to date, 3,[illegible],672 tons, against 3,[illegible],[illegible] tons in the same period last year, showing an increase of 242,[illegible] tons. The Coal market in this city, as between sellers and buyers, is steady, the general feeling is that prices cannot advance, and are very likely to go lower. Prices of Coal by the [illegible] at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Rondout, and south of Cape Henlopen, are as follows: Schuylkill Red Ash, $4 25@4 50; Steamboat, Broken, Egg and Stove, $4 50, and Chestnut, $4. Shenandoah coal, of same sizes, 10c. ⅌ ton higher. Freights are unchanged."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OF SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

The subscription opens for sale Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the State of Arkansas, due in 1900, principal and interest payable in New-York April and October, free of tax, at the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. These bonds are issued under act of May, 1869, exempt and free from all the people of the State November, 1869. According to the Commissioner of the State, they will cover the amount already authorized and be sufficient unless considerably more is required. Interest on these bonds is free of tax, and the principal equal to the annual interest of the state bonds issued to Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, which last is practically a sinking fund to redeem the principal. The public debt, according to the last report of the State Auditor, dated Jan. 1, 1870, is $150,000,000, and the entire indebtedness of the State (not only $4,000,000).

R. L. CUTTING, JR., & CO.,
No. 2 Wall-st.

OF LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS AT 90 AND INTEREST.

We have only a limited amount to offer of this system.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 53 Wall-st.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

OF THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is being developed along its line. The local business of the Southern Central will be well large, but its facilities for local traffic, the rich Agricultural country through which it runs and the great bulk of the through business of the Erie, which it controls, are its chief dependence. The great trunk lines, which have heretofore ignored it, are now seeking its alliance, and it is doing, and will do, the business of the Erie. Its Auburn connections are with the Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and Northern Central, and those water-power is the best in the State, and the water-power is in use along the line. It will always secure to the road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds, which are issued only to the amount of $16,000 per mile, as a good security to say that has ever been placed on the market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent. Gold Interest, Yearly, to Free of all taxes, are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 11, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	4	Potatoes, bbls	228
Beef, tcs., bbls., pkgs	1,000	Rice, pkgs	29
Cotton, bales	3,742	Oil-cake, pkgs	100
Cotton-seed, bags	615	Grease, pkgs	27
Flour, bbls	4,325	Lard, tcs	104
Grain, bush	8,155	Tallow, pkgs	1,004
Corn-meal, bbls	600	Butter, pkgs	2,288
Wheat, bushels	22,028	Cheese, pkgs	1,004
Corn, bushels	14,900	Meat, bales	918
Oats, bushels	28,420	Pork, bbls	400
Hops, bales	1	Beef, bbls	400
Hides, No.	3,300	Starch, pkgs	520
Hides, bales	88	Skins, bales	37
Leather, sides	4,700	Tobacco, hds	179
Crude Turp., bbls	322	Tobacco, hrs. & cs	160
Spirits Turp., bbls	422	Whisky, bbls	223
Tar, bbls	1,231	Wool, bales	1,000

The receipts of Cotton at this port have exceeded all the Atlantic ports combined, and have been as follows:

By the steamship *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, 514 bales Upland, 50 bales Pelahatchie, 1,130 bales Palitka, 1,000 bales Extra Ship, 1,000 bales Mobile, 1,000 bales Texas, 1,000 bales Extra Ship, 1,000 boxes Extra Ship, 1,000 boxes Choice, 10 bbls. Beef, 200 tcs. Beef, 20 bales Cotton, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Pork, 4 cases Manufactures, 1,000 bales Cotton.

By the brig *Zivy, J. Ross*, for Cuba—[illegible] Staves.

By the bark *Resorite*, for Cuba—112,000 Staves.

By the bark *Resorite*, for Hamburg—[illegible] Staves, 175 cases Boots, 100 Hogsheads Tobacco.

By the bark *Ida Christiansen*, for Konigsburg—1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Holsatia*, for Hamburg—3 cases Kid, 400 bbls. Molasses, 4 cases Gin, 1 case Brandy, 1 case Peppermint, 20 bbls. Melado, 24 bbls. Sugar, 4,300 boxes Extract, 20 tons Logwood, 1,000 bags Cutch, 4 cases Cigars, 101 bales Cotton, 41 bales Furs, 20 boxes Fig-Cake, 20 bbls. Apples, 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bbls. Pitch, 25 coils Packing, 96 tcs. Honey, 80 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 8 cases Sewing-Machines, 57 boxes Clocks.

By the sailing vessels for Aleppo—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum, 1,120 Oak Planks, 50,000 Staves.

By the brig *Sulotna*, for Paris—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 400 pkgs. Hardware, 14 pkgs. Cotton Goods, 18 pkgs. Clocks, 25 pkgs. Leather, 2 pkgs. Sewing-Machines, 1 pkg. Jewelry, 1 pkg. Sewing-machine, 1 cases Matches, 100 boxes Flour, 10 cases Bleaching, 15 cases Chairs, 10 cases Drugs, 200 Oars, 1,442 Staves Refined Petroleum, 20 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamship *City of Brooklyn*, for Texas—400 Pine Boards, 80 Knee Land, 600 bbls. Flour, 12 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 20 bundles Hoops, 100 pkgs. Hardware, 10 pkgs. Hosiery, 10 pkgs. Dry Goods, 10 pkgs. Fancy Goods, 20 cases Paper, 1 pkg. Sundries, 1 pkg. Cotton Goods.

ASHES—Continue in request at from $6 50@$7 for Pots, and (nominally) at $6@$6 75 for Pearls ⅌ 200 lbs.

COFFEE—Holders have been quite firm in their views as to price, but the available supplies have been large. The demand, however, has been limited. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Matacibo, 18½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 13½c.@14½c.; St. Domingo, Native, Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@16½c.; Mocha, 20c.@27c.; Mexican, 15c.@16c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@17½c.; East Indian, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quoted nearly dull but has been without animation. Sales have been reported at about our last of 1,000 bales, including 700 bales to spinners, 275 bales to spinners, 147 bales to speculators and 150 bales in transit; also, 700 bales for forward delivery, including—[illegible] bales, June Middling, for June, at 31½c.; [illegible] bales, for June and July, at 31½c.; 1,000 bales, for June, July and August, at 31½c.; 1,000 bales, for June, July and September, at 31½c.; 1,000 bales, for June, July and October, at 31½c. The receipts of Cotton for the week have been 3,742 bales, against 2,[illegible] last week, and 2,[illegible] bales the week before. The receipts at the ports since Sept. 1 have been [illegible] bales, against [illegible] last year, and [illegible] bales, against [illegible] last year. The exports for the week have been 12,[illegible] bales, of which [illegible] bales have gone to Great Britain, [illegible] to France, and [illegible] to the Continent. The exports since Sept. 1 have been [illegible] bales, against [illegible] last year. The total stock now in port is [illegible] bales, against [illegible] last year. The following are our quotations:

Closing Prices of Cotton.	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¾	19	19¾	19½
Good Ordinary	21	21	21¼	21½
Low Middling	21¾	22¼	22¼	22¾
Middling	22¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Good Middling	24¾	24¾	25	25¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Receipts this week.	Receipts since Sept. 1.	Exports this week.	Exports since Sept. 1.	Stock.
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Royal, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	3,742	1,151,672	12,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]

COFFEE—The market for Rio has been quiet and nominally unchanged. We quote Rio at 13½c.@14½c. in gold, and 16c.@17c. in currency. Java is quoted at 20c.@22c. in gold, and 27c.@28c. in currency. Mocha is quoted at 27c. in currency.

SUGAR—The market has been quiet and steady for all grades, and we quote Fair Refining at 8½c.@8¾c. in gold, and 9½c.@9¾c. in currency. Sales of Cuba Muscovado have been reported at 8½c.@9c. in currency, and Molasses at 8½c. in currency. Sales of Porto Rico have been reported at 9c. in currency. Sales of Cuba Muscovado have been reported at

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
THE MAGIC FLUTE (Italian Opera.) Operatic by Miss Carlotta Patti, Miss Hauffen, Ind Monja, Hermanns, Rabiniger, Verme and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., near 6th-av.
A WIDOW HUNT and TOODLES. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near 30th-st.
MEN AND ACRES. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Stoddart, Fitzgerald, and Miss Henrietta, Miss Mordaunt and Mrs. Phillips.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
PIPPIN (OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. Harry Beckett, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Molly Pierce and Miss Pond.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Mr. George L. Fox and Miss Lonsdale.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Broadway, near 28th-st.
TROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Sidney Clarke, Davidge, Leonard and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
NEW-YORK IN 1848-'49, and PRIDE OF THE OCEAN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, Songs, Wheatfield, Pastorand, Backus, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st. and 3d-av.
LECTURE BY REV. DR. E. H. CHAPIN. Subject—"The Roll of Honor."

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
LECTURE BY MR. C. W. BURKE. Subject—"Irish Bards and Ballads."

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av.
BAZAAR AND MUSIC. Benefit of the "Shelter-ing Arms."

HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., near Irving-place.
PROF. RIDLEY'S COMBINATION TROUPE.

APOLLO HALL.
23d-st., corner Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. To all insertion the writer's name and address is not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested to do so.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
In view of the accommodation of advertisers, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
Messrs. DERIZE, HARRIS & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A London dispatch says the steamer *City of Boston* is not yet posted at Lloyd's as lost, and until then insurances will not be paid on her. The whale and seal fisheries are reported successful this season by vessels arriving at British ports. ....A Provisional Government has been established for Paraguay under the "patronage" of Brazil, a Paris dispatch says. The exiled BLANCO is again threatening Montevideo....The question of the Spanish monarchy will probably be brought before the Cortes shortly.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Trade was presented, protesting against the Government's taking possession of the telegraph lines or incorporating a company with power to do so. Bills were reported favorably—Aiding the sufferers from the *Oneida* disaster; shortening the terms of Government prisoners for good behavior, and incorporating a society in the District for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Adverse reports were received on the bills increasing the number of Supreme Court Circuit Judges and in reference to amending the law regulating trade-marks. In regard to the bill to prevent prize-fighting an indefinite postponement was recommended. A bill was introduced prohibiting all persons and Government officials leaving or boarding ships before entry at the Custom-house, and another donating two hundred thousand acres of land to the Government of the Upper Mississippi. Mr. FRAZIER introduced a joint resolution for an appropriation, on account of the Indian troubles in the Territories and South, and giving Congress the power to enforce the act. The bill protecting the rights of actual settlers upon public lands was passed. A resolution of inquiry was adopted as to alleged charges of an attempt to improperly influence the vote of Senators on the Georgia bill. The further discussion of the bill was then proceeded with and continued until 5 P. M. A recess was then taken until evening session, only five Senators being present, a sufficient number to constitute a quorum not being secured.

In the House, bills among others were introduced, relative to the appointment and examination of cadets; for a telegraph between this country and Central and South America; providing for observations in Asia and Europe of the next total eclipse of the sun; for a mail steam-ship line between the United States and Mexico; increasing the number of money order post-offices; to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, and proposing an amendment to the Constitution preventing donations to sectarian schools. Mr. JOHNS introduced a bill for the apportionment of the next Congress, fixing the number of members at 275, exclusive of representatives from newly-admitted States. He moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the bill was passed by a vote of 95 to 65. A memorial for a medal to each man of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, arriving in Washington April 19, 1861, called out some debate, and it was finally referred to the Military Committee. At 5 o'clock the Tariff discussion was resumed, and after disposing of several minor sections that relating to iron was reached. Ives in plea being the first civilian, upon this a long debate ensued, and without disposing of it, late in the afternoon, a recess [illegible] the discussion was continued upon the question on a substitute of Mr. ALLISON for Butler, as reported, to do so—the substitute moved being from Scofield adopted by a vote of 99 to 94, and at 7 P. M. the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate met at 12 M. Various bills were received for a third reading, and the bill relating to fees of assessors passed. A bill to the Legislature to pay for work on the canals was passed. To the Assembly many bills were passed, among them that for laying out the Madison Boulevard to connect the Central Park with the Hudson River, and that authorizing the Governor and Judges of Kings County Courts to appoint commissioners and commissioners to take depositions. Also bill authorizing the Boards of Supervisors to fix the salaries of County Judges was ordered to be reported complete. The bill to reorganize the Supreme Court and the General Terms under the new Judiciary article of the Constitution came up, and a motion was made to recommit, with instructions to make the salaries $6,000 instead of $5,000. The bill was laid aside until today, without action. Consent was asked to introduce a bill providing that the New-York Tax Levies shall be made by the Common Council, the amount to be limited by the Legislature, but objection was made. The Annual Supply bill was made the special order for Thursday at 12 M. A number of private bills were passed at the expiration session. At the evening session a bill to prohibit the excusing of jurors in New-York was lost.

GENERAL.

The Spanish authorities report a success over the insurgents in Cuba, at Canto Abajo, in which 130 of the latter were killed. The rebels "fled in great confusion."

A dispatch from Mexico says serious charges have been made against ROMERO, the Secretary of the Treasury, and an investigation has been ordered by the Mexican Congress.

The services of one hundred Indians of the Sangeon-Chippewa tribe have been offered to the Canadian authorities against the Red River insurgents. The Prince Edward Island Legislature has rejected, by a vote of 19 to 5, the resolution in favor of confederation with Canada. A bill to vote in future by ballot has passed the Nova-Scotia House of Assembly. The "national policy" of the Dominion Government was unanimously condemned by resolution in the House. The Newfoundland House of Assembly has addressed the British Foreign Minister, deprecating the proposed withdrawal of the troops from the colony. Complaint is made that the colony is the resort of capitalists, who make money there and spend it in England, keeping the colony poor and unable to defend herself.

The rain of yesterday and the day before has swollen the rivers in Pennsylvania to such an extent as to threaten a freshet. At Schuylkill Haven the river rose during Sunday night four feet, and continued to rise yesterday. The Mississippi at St. Louis has risen rapidly, and yesterday the caisson surrounding the east pier of the new bridge was broken and the pier submerged, so as to stop work until the river subsides.

The Commission of the City Government of Boston on the reception of the remains of the late ANSON BURLINGAME will not come to New-York. A public funeral will take place in Boston in Dr. GANNETT's Church.

The loss by the fire in Medina, Ohio, is over $200,000, and the insurance about $70,000.

The Central New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference, yesterday morning, at Syracuse, voted on the question of lay delegation—141 in favor, and 31 against. The next session of this Conference is to be held in Rome.

The banking-house of SCOTT, WILLIAMS & Co., Columbia, S. C., was entered on Saturday night and robbed of money and valuables amounting to between $60,000 and $70,000. A man was found locked in a closet in the bank who said the robbers had locked him there while he was drunk.

The investigation into the affairs of the City Treasurer of St. Louis, shows deficiencies in the accounts of the last incumbent, Mr. SUSHKY, amounting to $102,782 62.

The election of officers of the Tammany Society last night resulted in an overwhelming triumph of the Tweed Party. The Council of Sachems made a report regarding the recent difficulties in the organization, denouncing the conduct of FOX, MORRISSEY and other leaders of the "Young Democracy," and declaring the places of the offending delegates vacant. An order for the election of their successors was promulgated by Grand Sachem TWEED.

The McFarland case entered upon its tenth day yesterday, and a large number of witnesses were examined. In the afternoon some important testimony was offered, but excluded. The Court adjourned in the midst of the examination of the landlady of the house where the McFARLANDS and RICHARDSONS boarded.

The line officers of the "Fenian Army" met at head-quarters, No. 10 West Fourth-street yesterday, to receive orders relative to the raid over the border which it is promised will take place within twenty days.

Mr. Gladstone's Soothing Draught for Ireland.

We publish today a special letter from a correspondent in Ireland, which may be taken as reflecting with great fidelity the general drift of Irish opinion on the policy of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Ministry. Our readers are quite aware that the permanent discontent existing in Ireland has latterly been much increased. A bill introduced into the British Parliament for the purpose of redressing some of the injustice under which the people suffer is postponed time after time, and no attempt is made to bring the endless discussion upon it to a conclusion. On the other hand, a bill imposing fresh pains and penalties upon the people goes rapidly through both houses without a single hour's unnecessary delay. The contrast cannot fail to make an impression upon the Irish. The Ministry which promised to do so much for them has thus far only restricted their liberties. It has wiped out their wrongs with a Coercion bill.

It would be strange if this treatment had not bitterly disappointed and exasperated the people. Many of them are quitting the country in despair, but the great mass who remain behind will be more than ever the enemies of the English Government. From a Tory Cabinet they would have expected nothing. But they were taught to believe that Mr. GLADSTONE'S accession to power was the beginning of a new era for Ireland. Even those of our readers who pay little attention to European affairs must have some vague recollection of Mr. GLADSTONE'S brilliant promises if the people only gave him a majority. He was taken at his word. The English people cannot be accused of any want of fairness toward Ireland. The fault rests entirely with Mr. GLADSTONE, who has permitted himself to be betrayed into a policy which Mr. DISRAELI would have been too shrewd to avow. We cannot judge of the influences which were at work on Mr. GLADSTONE'S mind. Possibly his colleagues may have insisted that some such measure as the Coercion bill was absolutely indispensable. But Mr. GLADSTONE has always been deemed a man not liable to be over-persuaded by his colleagues. He is the leader of his party—a great statesman, not a weak politician accidentally intrusted with power. He went into office on the strength of his promises to Ireland. He [illegible] to work. Still later, without waiting to force his Irish Land Bill through Parliament, he tacked his Irish policy as a command of a sovereign therefore upon the want of all the Irish Parliament.

The Irish people are profoundly agitated, and begin to despair of obtaining redress from any political party. No doubt there have been agrarian disturbances in several sections of the country. But it ought to have been merely an affair of Police to suppress or prevent them. They did not justify a Government in putting into operation a piece of machinery like the Coercion bill. We cannot but look upon Mr. GLADSTONE'S administration as a failure. He has been enabled to reduce taxation, but in the one thing which he pledged himself to perform he has broken down. It would have been better for Ireland if he had never come into power, for then the country would not be burdened with a measure which seems destined to extinguish the last ray of hope in the minds of the people.

The City Health and the New Health Department.

To-morrow, the new Health Department will elect their "City Sanitary Inspector,"—an officer whose title, under the old Board of Health, was Sanitary Superintendent, but who is now, as heretofore, really the chief executive officer of the Department. To the whole City, therefore, this election is one of vast importance. With local power restored, and local responsibility exacted, there is no reason why the new sanitary authority should not be more efficient than the old, provided it is not degraded by partisan or personal interference. While "spoils of office" will undoubtedly be distributed freely under the new charter appointments, it is to be hoped that the Sanitary Department will be kept free from political degradation. In saying this, we are only paraphrasing Mayor HALL's declaration in his proclamation of Tuesday last,—that, in the City Government, three Departments, the Health, the Fire and the Police Departments, ought to be taken out of the partisan arena, and their places of trust kept safe from distribution as party rewards.

Yet, as if with a view to the latter sort of distribution, some of our contemporaries have lately hinted that Dr. HARRIS will probably resign. We know of no ground for this suggestion; on the contrary, we believe it would be reason for public confidence and security if the new Board should, as its first move, avail itself of the wide experience of the present executive officer. Dr. HARRIS has been Sanitary Superintendent during the past year, and has secured great efficiency to the working of the Board, not making a mistake. During the three years before he became Superintendent, he was Registrar of Vital Statistics, and was even then a leading spirit in the Board, by reason of his great experience and enormous working power.

It fortunately happens, also, that this question can be put on the highest grounds of public good. The patronage of the Board is not at all in the City Sanitary Inspector's office; it is in the Secretary's office, consisting there of the distribution of charities, and in the Bureaus of Sanitary Permits and Street Cleaning. If, therefore, as Mayor HALL says, there is a necessity for taking the medical service of the City out of partisan and personal influence, surely here, in this first and most important of all the medical offices, there is abundant chance to illustrate the non-partisan principle, the more especially as no sub-patronage will be lost. Why should not Government, besides protecting property and preventing crimes, include among its objects the sanitary improvement of the people, with its consequent lengthening of life and increase of happiness? That it will undertake this task in the near future is morally certain; and meantime, in order to push this branch of civic government toward its proper importance, we must give it the advantage of the best men.

Dr. HARRIS has made himself specially noteworthy by insisting upon the sequestration of relapsing fever, and through his efforts a thousand patients suffering with this pauperizing disease, as it well may be styled, so tedious is convalescing, have been treated on Hart's Island, sixteen miles from the City. Relapsing fever, it must be remembered, is now regarded by the best authorities as a contagious disease, seriously affecting the welfare of the City; and the new tax levy asks for $40,000 for the relapsing-fever hospital, which, by the way, is not a cent too much.

We have chosen to illustrate the principle which should govern Wednesday's election, which is both for a new City Sanitary Inspector and a new corps of Inspectors, by the case of Dr. HARRIS, because the latter has not only made no mistakes, but, admittedly, has the credit of starting and achieving most of the movements which have given a good name and an honorable and useful record to the sanitary authorities. We reiterate, therefore, the Mayor's appeal, that in this particular branch of government we may have no changes on partisan or personal grounds. Changes on grounds of inefficiency or inexperience would be welcome, but not the casting away of unequaled experience and great skill, for the mere desire to "rotate" in office.

Mr. Sanborn's Indian Ideas.

Were Gen. SANBORN less known than he is as an expert on Indian affairs, his letter to the Indian Commission on the impending Dakota war, could not be regarded as the empty apprehension of an alarmist, because our best military officers are making the same predictions. We have, therefore, from both parties of our official advisers—from the "peace-making" and the war-making camps alike—a uniform prediction that the old story of Spring hostilities is to be told again. After all our efforts, or half-efforts, the year 1870 is to see another Indian war, apparently,—a repetition of the annual drama of blood and booty, of cost and [illegible] himself in the attitude of a prophet, unless there are good reasons for his surmise.

Coming directly to the gist of Gen. SANBORN'S elaborate letter,—he maintains that the fault, this time, is ours. The Dakota Indians were at war with us throughout the rebellion, and thereafter until two years ago; their ultimatum was our abandonment of the Upper Montana route, along which our troops had established military posts, in the Indians' best hunting ground. This ultimatum was accepted by us, and the posts were abandoned. Peace was promptly made thereupon, but then came up the question of forcing the Indians upon reservations. Here, says Gen. SANBORN, the Commission was divided in opinion—"Gen. HARNEY and the writer favoring a vigorous prosecution of war to force these Indians to go to the agricultural reservation, where every means should be provided for feeding and clothing them." But it seems that, on account of the large military power required to force the Indians upon the reservation, this scheme was abandoned, and a temporary compromise treaty was agreed upon last February. But whereas, in this last agreement, we contracted, according to Gen. SANBORN, to let the Indians roam and hunt in specified regions, and to send them clothing and supplies, we have entirely neglected the latter element of the compact, and have driven traders off. Hence the late raid on the Union Pacific Railroad, and hence the near prospect of a general war.

The alternative seems to be, according to this authority, to "fulfill our treaty stipulations" and to "give them ten dollars' worth of supplies each," or to enter on a war which will cost much life and property, "jeopardize all our vast railroad interests on the Plains, and demand the expenditure of at least fifty million dollars." Gen. SANBORN favors peace and the restoration of the traders, on the ground that the Indians, being 12,000 strong, will give us much trouble and expense, and that a few years of peace will solve the whole problem. But the real difficulty seems to be that we habitually make all sorts of "treaties" with Indians, which they regard as binding and we do not, unless "ratified" by the Senate; that even when ratified we coolly neglect them, in hope that an "Indian policy" will be settled upon by Congress; and that while the latter body is weighing deliberately the various propositions presented to it, the Indians, angry at being deceived, rush ruthlessly into railroad raids, stage-coach depredations, ranche-burnings, scalpings and all other means and methods of revenge and plunder. It is a rude style of indemnification, but Gen. SANBORN seems to show that our own skirts are not clean; and, therefore, before setting out, as we shall probably do, to give the Indians a thrashing, it would be well to set ourselves right on the record, and either perform our old agreements, or, by mutual consent, make new ones which can be carried out.

Naturalization.

Hon. NOAH DAVIS, of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, has at last perfected his new Naturalization bill, and it will speedily be put upon its passage with every prospect of becoming a law. The bill has received unusual consideration, and the fact that Judge DAVIS is an eminent lawyer, who is thoroughly familiar with the subject, may be accepted as a guarantee that it will effect a salutary reform. That such a reform is demanded, especially in the great cities, is generally conceded. The experiences which have been had in this City in the way of wholesale and open frauds upon the elective franchise, are sufficient to awaken the gravest apprehensions, and to justify stringent legislation; but the evil extends to all the great cities, and if not checked will speedily unsettle the foundations of our political fabric.

There seems to be a deal of popular misapprehension with regard to naturalization, which needs to be corrected, as well as of careless disregard for the highest political interests of the people. As a general thing it is the corrupt partisan leaders who are chiefly responsible for this condition of affairs, and not the citizens of foreign birth. Our politicians have so long pandered to the selfishness and venality of the worst class of emigrants that they seem to have lost sight of the fact that citizenship by naturalization is a privilege, and not a right, and it has become dangerous to attempt to modify it. If the adopted citizens only could be made to realize these facts, they would speedily discover that fraud and device to check frauds upon the franchise is directly in their interest, instead of being an assault upon them. It elevates their political condition by removing them as far as possible from partisan manipulations, and removes the prejudices and antagonisms which such manipulations always create.

The scheme embraced in the new bill tends to accomplish the desired reform in the interests of the emigrant, and in the way we have suggested. It really throws no new impediments in the way, but only changes the methods of naturalization so as to remove as much as possible the inducement to fraud and demoralization by corrupt political managers. It provides for the naturalization of aliens after four years' residence instead of five, but prohibits them from voting for six months thereafter. This effectually removes the interested inducement of office-seekers to manufacture voters by naturalization before they are qualified by residence, or to disburse money therefor to be reimbursed from official plunder secured by the votes thus bought. Neither men nor parties will go to any great labor or expense to make voters who may never cast their ballots for them.

Another salutary provision of the new bill is that all proceedings for naturalization are to be had in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in all counties where at least two stated terms thereof are held in each year. In all other localities jurisdiction is given to the Court of record having the [illegible] a master of record. Within sixty days after they shall be held, as aforesaid, shall be sent to the Secretary of State at Washington, where they shall be kept on file and alphabetical lists made. Stringent penalties for falsely personating any naturalized citizen or for forging any certificate of naturalization, or in any way violating or evading the provisions of the act, are imposed, which are to be prosecuted in United States Courts. The bill, which is a very elaborate one, contains many details intended strictly to enforce the leading features we have described, all of which are admirably calculated to secure the end at which the act is aimed; but a particular specification of them is by no means necessary to an understanding of the method by which the great reform is proposed to be effected. We hope that it will speedily become a law.

The German Republicans.

The German Republican Central Committee are perfectly justified in supposing that the German citizens will gain political influence by compact organization. But when they assume that they will be able to form an independent party, from whose efforts political regeneration is to come, they fail to appreciate the inevitable difficulties which will be arrayed against them. The Democratic leaders are corrupt, say they, and Republican leaders care more for their own interests than those of party or State. In the first of these statements, they are undoubtedly right, but what is it that the second means? "Republican leaders are selfish, and disregard the calls of party, therefore we German-Americans will act outside of the party"—which seems to involve a want of logical sequence. And again, the Committee neither expect nor hope anything in the way of reform from the powers that be, but at the same time rely upon President GRANT'S Administration for efficient aid and support. But President GRANT is the chief and the pride of the Republican Party, as the Committee very well know. How can the Committee explain their desire to adopt him as their standard-bearer, and at the same time to repudiate his friends and supporters?

The proposition, as far as can be gathered from the circular which we printed yesterday, is to break loose from all parties, and then, having organized afresh, to invite all parties to rally round the new organization. The plan will hardly answer. As an isolated body, our German citizens in this State can do nothing, nor can they hope to attract to themselves any number of American voters, nor voters of other foreign birth than their own. Surely they cannot but acknowledge this upon very slight reflection. Why, then, do they not accept the obvious method by which they can do good political service? The administration of this State does need purifying—it did not need the Committee's circular to teach us that. And in whose hands now rests the power, if not in the hands of the Democrats and their corrupt tools? The influences which they have wielded are just those which all good citizens are interested in combating. And the German vote is as much interested, but fails to recognize its duty. Let the Committee promote organization by all means; but that effected, let it not remain powerless by isolation. Rather let it fall into line with the Republican Party—that of law and order and patriotism; in other words, the party of President GRANT and the restored and regenerated Union.

Now is the triumph of TWEED complete! In the innocuous recesses of Tammany the two factions met last night in mortal conflict,—and the representatives of the Young Democracy were left upon the ground, helpless and humiliated. At the annual meeting for the election of officers two tickets were presented—one beginning with Mr. OAKEY HALL and ending with Mr. SWEENY; the other embracing Messrs. FOX, TILDEN, MORRISSEY, MARBLE, A. H. GREEN and other heroes of the O'Brien faction. And the regular nominations were sustained by an overwhelming majority. The bright and shining lights of the Young Democracy were literally nowhere in the contest.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY will figure in the records of Tammany as a party to the bargain by which, in consideration of an attempt to defeat the new charter, he was guaranteed the support of JOHN MORRISSEY and the O'Brien faction of the Democracy as a Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. GREELEY never had the ghost of a chance of obtaining the nomination which enters into the bargain referred to. But he was weak enough to fancy that he had,—and stipulated accordingly with the Young Democracy. He fought their fight while pretending to serve the Union League. For further particulars see report of "the Council of Sachems."

Let us hope that in the purifying process to which the City Tax Levy should be subjected, section 15, as originally introduced, will be left untouched. Thus it reads:

"No street, avenue or public place in the City of New-York, which has been once paved and the expense thereof paid for by the owners of the adjoining property by assessment, shall hereafter be paved with any pavement or other material, except upon the petition of a majority of the owners of the property on the line of the proposed improvement, nor unless the resolution or ordinance of the Common Council authorizing the same shall be approved by the Mayor; and any ordinance or resolution hereafter passed for any repaving or special pavement, which had not been approved by the Mayor, or the work petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the adjoining property to be affected and for which no contract has been made, is hereby declared to be inoperative and void."

Give us this provision, or anything like it, and jobs and swindles innumerable and gigantic will be summarily extinguished. Invest property-owners with the power of determining whether vast and corrupt expenditures, affecting their property, shall or shall not be incurred, and as and will be put to frauds like that from which the inhabitants of Fifth-avenue have suffered.

The new arrangements for the supply of Croton water in the City will certainly not prove advantageous to the public—probably they were not intended to do so. Tenants will now have to pay the water-bill instead of landlords. Water-meters are to be put into the houses, and citizens will be allowed to calculate how much water they have used—if they can. The gas-meter has hitherto been puzzle enough, but henceforth the householder will be mystified by two meters instead of one. Of course the meters will be a "new spoon the premises." The gents who supply the meters have a "fat job" in their hands, if, indeed, they can supply the meters required within the next twelvemonth. If not the entire scheme a job from beginning to end! If there is anything to be said in its favor, the public will be very glad to hear it.

Neither saved by the threats of the British Colonial Office, nor by the flattery lavished on the Dominion Government, little Prince Edward Island has once more rejected propositions pointing to acceptance of confederation with Canada. Will not Congress deal liberally with Prince Edward's sister child, so recognizably? And Nova Scotia, in her House of Assembly, has without a dissenting vote repudiated her share in the projected revisionary policy of the Dominion Parliament. Might it not be well to recognize the commercial bonds which bind the fortunes of Nova Scotia to those of the United States?

Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., has offered to give up the whole of his personal property to the foreign stockholders in the Erie Railroad, if they will consent to apply it to the liquidation of the *Alabama* claims. This offer is tantamount to an admission that the stockholders in question are at least entitled to some reparation from Mr. FISK. There is not much justice in his pretending to dictate to what uses his "ill-gotten gains" shall be applied, when disgraced, but we have not been accustomed to hear Mr. FISK's name mentioned in connection with justice. The several bills which he and his friends are now trying to smuggle through the Legislature would never have been heard of if upright dealing ever entered into the consideration of the Erie managers. Mr. FISK's facetiousness will doubtless encourage foreign speculators to put more of their money in the Erie Road.

The agitation for Woman Suffrage and all the other rights or pretensions of the sex seems to wear a more indicating aspect in England than any where else, when we consider the loose of custom, Toryism and aristocracy in that country. When a Countess of Beaucamp, with a bevy of high-born ladies about her, appears on a "Women's Rights" platform, the cause may be said to be in a promising condition; and not alone for women in general, but for that same British aristocracy itself. These nobly-born and wealthy women will learn to sympathize with their less-favored and humbler sisters, and instead of living the worthless lives of women of fashion—such as the gaiety have been sending about lately—they will have objects in life and cultured and popular ambitions to occupy their leisure. Indeed, they would still be the "glasses of fashion;" but the fashion would have its good and praiseworthy features, and the better half of the world would have the chief benefit of it.

If the *Tribune* has not already lost its senses over the McFarland trial, it is evidently in a fair way of losing them before all is over. It commits the gross impropriety of assuming certain articles which have appeared in this journal to a particular writer, in utter violation of every principle on which journalism is conducted. Outrages of this kind are common enough from the *Tribune*—but it is necessary to warn it that it has now taken in hand a sword which has two edges. When the precedent which the *Tribune* has established is used against it, let it remember that it has brought its punishment upon its own head. There is no newspaper in the whole country so mean and cowardly in its mode of attack as the *Tribune*, and yet the moment it is struck itself, it sets up a hypocritical whine about "gentlemanly journalism." Let it now take the responsibility of its new theory of "gentlemanly journalism." Reprisals would probably be easier than it imagines.

Intelligence of freshets reaches us from the Mississippi as well as the Hudson, and if the heavy rainfall of the last few days continues, we shall, doubtless, get similar things from all over the country. Wheeling, Miss., is an island, a large part of the town being under water; yesterday all the wharves at Poughkeepsie were submerged, with the river still rising; the Merrimac is far over its banks at Concord,—and the lumbermen are as busy as bees on the drives of the Kennebec and Penobscot. So far no very serious damage is reported, but unless the skies grant a respite, we fear that in four-and-twenty hours there will be a widely-different story to tell.

If Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM has been accurately reported in the papers, he preached a "sermon" on Easter Sunday which accounts for his popularity among a certain set. He said:

"The laws of matrimony should be so amended that the husband and wife could not be jealous of one another—so that the bond should not be merely a legal one, but that a condition of marriage should be a particular to each to act as he or she thought proper, and at the dictates of the feelings and affections."

This is the passage as reported. It will be seen that it sets up a code of morality somewhat different from that which at present prevails as a general rule. There is no doubt, however, that some people highly approve of it.

Notwithstanding the heavy storms, the last of which left two feet of snow on the Central Pacific Railway, the transcontinental trains have run regularly on time, without an exception, during the Winter. One of the objections to the Pacific Railway, on which most stress was formerly laid, was that during a considerable part of the year the line would be blocked up either in the passes of the Rocky Mountains or in those of the Sierra Nevada. This fear is now happily dispelled. At least a worse season than the one just over will be needed to give it foundation for the future.

Opening of the Shelterless Arms Bazaar.

This Bazaar, concerning which so much has been said of late, opens today at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, on Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. Its objects, together with its main features, have been frequently repeated. For months past have the busy fingers plied the needle, the active brains planned and worked, in order to render this Fair a success. A table for each parish, Knickerbocker kitchen, Post-office, restaurant, picture gallery, flower stands, brass bands, &c., are a few of the features, while not the least among the attractions will be New-York's fairest daughters presiding at the different tables. A daily paper will be issued during the continuance of the Fair, which is expected to last nine ten days. The rooms have been tastefully decorated, and with so noble a charity to benefit by, and so many of our citizens interested in its success, the Sheltering Arms Bazaar opens today under the most favorable auspices.

Chess.

The grand chess tournament which commenced yesterday at the Café International gives promise of being a success. Although there are five classes of players—the first giving pawn and move to the second, pawn and two moves to the third, a knight to the fourth and a rook to the fifth—the contest will most probably result in the success of one of the strongest players, as has invariably been the case in these prominent chess-players who take part in this tourney are Messrs. Brentnaper, Major Wernich, J. Mason, E. Delmar, F. Perrin, C. A. Gilbert, Ryan, J. A. De Con, and several other distinguished chess-players.

Capt. MACKENZIE, having won the first prize in Brooklyn tournament, and being thus appointed Chairman of the Committee of this tourney, from motives of delicacy declined to compete in the present tournament.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Still—Time on Pig-Iron—Appropriations of Members of Congress—A Protest Against the Bankrupt Clause for Captured and Abandoned Property—Admissible Amount in the Constitution—Pilotage Bills—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The tariff discussion today finally reached the great item of pig-iron. Yarn of jute, the raw material of matting, was first stricken out of a previous paragraph so as to go on the free list along with coir yarn and cocoa-nut fibre, which were stricken out last Tuesday. A few rubber items were then passed without change. Then came pig-iron. GRINNELL (Democrat, of New-York,) was the first to move an amendment to reduce the rate from $7, as in the bill, to $6 in accordance with the recommendation of Commissioner WELLS, in which he was sustained by BOYD, of Missouri, and HAY, of Illinois. The mention of Mr. WELLS' name had the same effect on Mr. KELLEY as the sight of a red flag has on the Spanish bull, and he became fearfully irate. "In nothing," he said, "did the Commissioner of Revenue show his utter disregard of veracity as much as in that very recommendation." Mr. COX followed, and quoted statistics to show that the present tax on pig-iron is over 127 per cent. ALLISON defended Mr. WELLS, and showed, what was the fact, that the cost of manufacturing is between $25 and $35 per ton, whereas the price of it is from $50 to $60 per ton. Mr. ALLISON'S amendment was to reduce existing rates twenty per cent. on all grades of iron. This would not reduce pig-iron quite so much as the bill proposes, by twenty cents per ton, but it would reduce other forms of iron, such as scrap and railroad iron, in far greater proportion, as on the latter article, for instance, the Committee proposes to increase the rate from seven-tenths of one cent to one cent per pound. Gen. BUTLER obtained the floor next. He moved to strike out seven and insert five, to make, as he said, a compromise between the Western farmer and the manufacturer. Mr. HILL, of New-Jersey, moved to strike out seven and insert nine, after discussing which, both he and BUTLER withdrew their motions to enable SCOFIELD to renew BUTLER'S amendment. He availed himself of the opportunity to urge that there should be some stability in the policy of Congress. SCHENCK defended the Ways and Means Committee, and did not think even nine prohibitory. He did not agree with the Special Commissioner of Revenue relative to the poor becoming poorer, because then the tide of immigration would flow the other way—from America to Europe instead of from Europe to America. GARFIELD followed in favor of allowing the duty to stand as it proposed in the bill of the Committee. Mr. BROOKS referred back to the organization of the Committee, and had not one certain change been made on it we should never have the report that we have on iron and steel. This allusion was to the substitution of BLAIR, of Michigan, for OTTE, of Indiana, who declined to serve. BINGHAM favored an increase rather than a decrease. At 4 o'clock Gen. SCHENCK endeavored to close the debate in twenty minutes on pig-iron, but did not succeed. INGERSOLL then controverted some of the statements of KELLEY, referring to that gentleman as "the Iron Duke," which provoked considerable laughter. After some remarks from FARNSWORTH relative to the working of the existing law, Mr. LOGAN made an attack on the bill, alleging that there was no principle in it. This man's interest and that man's interest had been protected at the expense of the whole people. To which SCHENCK replied that attacks of that character came from gentlemen who had nothing else to say, and the House took a recess. When the House again met at 7½ o'clock, Judge HIBLACK obtained the floor, and on the motion to reduce the duty from $7 per ton to $6, made the point in favor of the reduction, that pig-iron was itself a raw material to the boiler manufacturer, &c. Mr. PINKELSBURG favored a reduction to $6, and gave statistics to show that the cost of making a ton of iron in Missouri ranged between $22 50 and $25. A sharp debate followed, which was participated in by Messrs. PACKARD, ASHER, NEGLEY, ALLISON, and others. Mr. MARSHALL made a vigorous speech in favor of a reduced tariff generally, which would, he maintained, give the agriculturists of the West prosperity and the whole world for their market. Judge KELLEY eulogized Pennsylvania, and we could not have cheap iron without reducing the laboring population to the level of the pauper populations of Europe. His time was extended to enable him to continue in this strain. BLIGHMAN and COX showed the fallacy of this reasoning, and carried it to its logical absurdity, injustice and oppression. During the next twenty minutes the debate took a very wide range, and at 9 o'clock Mr. SCHENCK was declared for the third time today on a motion to limit the debate. Gen. BUTLER then got the floor, and created quite a breeze among the Pennsylvanians by calling on Pennsylvania to abolish her State taxation on this article of industry, and not compel the United States to pay her taxes. Cries of "Give your authority," came from all sides, but BUTLER continued, and advocated his amendment reducing the duty to $6 per ton. The subject was further discussed until nearly 9½ o'clock, when the Committee rose. A motion to close debate in ten minutes was carried. The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. INGERSOLL got the floor and closed the debate in favor of reduction. The amendment of Mr. COX to make the duty $5 per ton was defeated by a vote of 73 to 97. The question was then put on reducing the duty to $6, and tellers being appointed, was carried by a vote of 66 to 64. The announcement of the vote was received with applause from the revenue tariff-reform men. Mr. ALLISON offered his amendment as a substitute, but the Committee rose and the House adjourned. The excitement over the result is very great, and the tariff reform party are greatly encouraged, and propose now to organize for real work. It is a deplorable fact that every member from Massachusetts, except Gen. BUTLER, voted against this reduction.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

Today's proceedings in the Senate, so far as the Georgia debate is concerned, were so profitless as to be almost unworthy of mention. Mr. DRAKE made a speech on his amendment to the bill. Mr. SUMNER made a reply in the nature of

Ship Canal treaty, on the ground that in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty we entered into an agreement that no such treaty or agreement should be made [illegible] in which the United States and Great Britain were not equal partners. There is such a provision in the treaty [illegible] and this gives color to the report.

"CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY."

Judge HALE, of New-York, who has been retained all Winter as counsel for the Government in the class of cases commonly known as the "captured and abandoned property cases," closed the last of them for this term today in the Court of Claims. He has one more to argue in the Supreme Court this week, and will then return to New-York. His services to the Government and Treasury in this respect have been of a very valuable character.

A SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Another amendment to the Constitution was proposed in the Senate today by Mr. DRAKE. It is numbered sixteen, and empowers the President to protect States from domestic violence by setting aside Legislatures and Governors whenever necessary, &c. It gave rise to a little debate, which had's counts as well as a serious debate. Mr. DRAKE, who distrusts the Judiciary Committee, moved to refer the bill to the Military Committee. This led to some discussion, which finally Mr. STEWART moved to refer it to the Committee on Reconstruction, causing a laugh which the Missouri Senator quickly turned on his brother from Nevada by moving to refer it to that Committee. The measure was then sent to the Judiciary Committee.

HARBOR AND PILOTAGE DUES.

A delegation from New-York has arrived here, and will have a hearing to-morrow before the House Committee on Commerce, in favor of abolishing all the harbor and pilotage dues, &c., on tonnage. This amounts to a very heavy tax on shipping, and will hit New-York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. The Committee on the Decline of Commerce will, it is understood, report a bill favoring the abolishment of half pilotage at the port of New-York.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President today decided to appoint Judge HUMPHREYS, of Alabama, to the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Judge FISHER from the bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.... Col. MACK, for some time past on duty at the War Department, was today appointed, by the Secretary of War, inspector of the national cemeteries throughout the country. He will leave for Richmond to-morrow to begin the performance of his new duties at that place, and then proceed further South and West. Col. MACK's retirement from his position is regretted by all who have business with the War Office.

THE NEW HAYTIAN MINISTER.

STEPHEN PRESTON, Esq., arrived here today. He is the accredited Minister Resident to this Government from the new Government of Hayti, and takes the place of Gen. TAZE. He has not yet presented his credentials to the Secretary of State. Mr. PRESTON is a white man and a citizen of Hayti.

CENSUS SCHEDULES.

Superintendent WALKER, of the Census Bureau, has sent to the different States the blank schedules for the mortality and population reports for the census. The blanks for the manufacturers' reports will be ready for distribution in a few days.

CONSCIENCE.

Commissioner DELANO this morning received a letter from Mr. SAMUEL M. EVANS, Collector of the Second Maryland Revenue District, inclosing $5 received from some conscience-stricken person. The money was sent to Treasurer SPINNER for the conscience fund.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR IROQUOIS.

The United States steamer *Iroquois*, lately arrived at Fortress Monroe from Hong Kong, has been ordered to Philadelphia to be repaired. The crew will be discharged and the officers granted leave of absence. The following are her principal officers: Commander, RICHARD L. LAW; Lieutenant-Commander, Nichol Ludlow; Lieutenant, John McGowan, Jr.; Surgeon, Thos. W. Leach; Pay-master, Albert D. Bache; First Assistant Engineer, Henry E. Nores.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, April 18.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. CAMERON presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, remonstrating against the incorporation of a company to absorb the present telegraph companies, and against the purchase by the Government of the numerous telegraph lines of the country.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of a large number of colored persons now occupying Arlington farm, asking Congress to take their case into consideration, and leave to them all the portions of said estate not included in the National Cemetery. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. REVELS, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported without amendment the House bill donating the Marine Hospital building at Natchez to the State of Mississippi for educational purposes.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on Mr. WILSON's bill to increase the number of judges of supreme and circuit courts, and to establish boundaries of judicial circuits.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably the bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of officers, sailors and marines of the United States war-ship *Oneida*.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely a bill to amend the laws regulating trade-marks; also, favorably, the bill to reward good behavior of prisoners serving out sentences of United States Courts by shortening their terms.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported with amendments the bill to incorporate the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported in favor of indefinitely postponing the bill to prevent prize-fighting.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. CHANDLER—To prohibit all persons except pilots, port wardens or health officers from leaving vessels before entry at the Custom-house. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. RAMSEY—To appropriate land for the navigation and improvement of the upper Mississippi River. It provides that for the purpose of securing and preserving the Falls of St. Anthony under the direction of the Engineer Department of the United States, the Government shall issue land warrants for two hundred thousand acres of land and devote the proceeds of their sale to said work. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. KELLOGG—In aid of the New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, that the President of the United States shall have power to protect any State against domestic violence on sufficient proof being presented to him of the existence of such violence, and Congress shall have power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation. Mr. DRAKE said the events of the last five years were sufficient to convince every one of the necessity of giving the power to the President to suppress insurrection and violence in any State without being compelled to wait for the call of the Governor or the Legislature. He asked that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. EDMUNDS suggested that this proposed amendment suggested grave doubts as to the propriety of investing the Executive with such power. The Constitution now gave the power to the United States to suppress domestic violence.

Mr. HOWE thought the resolution had best be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DRAKE said he had no objection to their labor to the Judiciary Committee after the Military Committee had considered them.

Finally, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE RIGHTS OF SETTLERS.

On motion of Mr. RYE, the bill amendatory of the act of July 27, 1866, to protect the rights of actual settlers upon public lands, was taken up and passed.

It provides that Agricultural College scrip shall be received from actual settlers in payment of pre-emption claims, and that all locations of such scrip made within thirty days after approval of said act if otherwise in conformity to the law, shall be legalized.

THE RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report what legislation is necessary to secure equal rights, without regard to color or race, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. He read a letter from a colored member of the Georgia Legislature to the effect that, having a first-class ticket for Atlanta, purchased at the regular office in New-York, he had been denied admission to the gentlemen's car of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and had been compelled to take on the platform. Mr. SUMNER said this was a clear case of outrage and should be investigated. The resolution was then adopted.

GEORGIA.

Mr. SUMNER then rose and stated that charges had been brought to his attention in which the names of parties, who were said to be ready to swear, were given, with the effect that attempts had been made to influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia bill. He did not say upon which side the false charges were made or upon a matter that he would be present to his duty as Senator. If he did not notify them. He therefore offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any attempts have been made to corruptly influence the votes of Senators on the bill now pending in the Senate for the admission to representation of the State of Georgia, and with authority to the Committee to send for persons and papers. The resolution was adopted.

The Georgia bill was then taken up.

Mr. DRAKE called for the reading of his amendment. Sevenoaks offered, providing for the employment of troops by the President for the suppression of acts of violence, and the subjugation and disposition of illegal organizations and combinations; and while he admitted that the proposition was extraordinary, and further spoke at length in defense of his position and in favor of his amendment.

Mr. SUMNER followed, and on rising said that he should not have spoken again but for the remarks made by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. CLARK) and in a recent speech. He had hit his seat from day to day, hoping that the Senator would retract the remarks personal to himself; he sent to the Clerk's desk to be read the objectionable utterance; his speech he said could be found in the *Globe* as he made it; and he would see it face to face with the Senator's misrepresentations. The Senator, as appeared from the extracts read, said among other things that "the inflammatory harangues in newspapers and on the stump had found utterance in the Senate; that all this wildness and extravagance was indorsed and sanctioned by the Senator from Massachusetts, and further, that "Mr. SUMNER seemed to seek authority for legislation in the worn out and discarded Constitution." So far from this, he accepted the Constitution from beginning to end. Mr. SUMNER further replied at some length to the remarks of Mr. CARPENTER, asking where the proof in his speech could be found that he had said "the Constitution is henceforth of interest only to political antiquarians!" Such a construction could be found alone in the disturbed imagination of the Senator from Wisconsin. In closing, he said the Senator from Wisconsin, assuming the antiquated, well-worn and now blood-besprinkled garments of John C. CALHOUN, has constantly in this Chamber to-day claim against conditions and limitations on the States, and then, at last, in his madness, he assailed the Declaration of Independence itself, and arrayed State rights against human rights.

Mr. CARPENTER replied to Mr. SUMNER. He said his remarks, to which the Senator had adverted, were based solely on the provisions of the Constitution with respect to the admission of States.

The debate was further continued, the discussion being mainly upon the point of the constitutional power of the Government, and was concluded until 5 o'clock, when after a short Executive Session the Senate took a recess until 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7½ P. M., five Senators being present, including the President *pro tem.*, Mr. ANTHONY.

Mr. DAVIS, who was entitled to the floor, made a motion to adjourn, but at the suggestion of Mr. HOWARD, who thought that Senators would soon come in, withdrew it, and a recess was taken for fifteen minutes. At the end of this time, only six more Senators having made their appearances, Mr. MCCREERY, with the consent of his colleagues, moved that the Senate adjourn, and the motion was decided in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Chair. The Senate accordingly, at 7:50 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. TWICHELL presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature concerning the Cape Cod Ship Canal.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. STRONG—In relation to the examination and appointment of Naval and Military Cadets.

By Mr. HERNDON—To provide a speedy remedy for the violation of congressional votes.

By Mr. BENTON—Authorizing telegraphic communication between the United States and Central and South America.

By Mr. MAYNARD—To define the jurisdiction of the United States Courts.

By Mr. MOORE—Granting lands to the New-Orleans and Memphis Railroad Company; also, extending the benefits of the Agricultural bill to Mississippi.

By Mr. BEGHAM—To provide for observations in Asia and Europe of the next total eclipse of the sun.

By Mr. MUNGER—In relation to divorces in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. INGERSOLL—To authorize an ocean mail steam-ship service between the United States and Mexico.

By Mr. BURDETT—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, preventing donations to sectarian schools.

By Mr. PAINE—To reduce the taxes.

By Mr. AYWOOD—Granting lands for the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad.

By Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota—For the improvement of the navigation of the Upper Mississippi.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. JONES, of North Carolina, introduced a bill for the apportionment of members of Congress, fixing the number at 275, exclusive of representatives of States to be hereafter admitted. No State to suffer a reduction till after the Forty-third Congress. He asked immediate action on the bill, and moved the previous question, which was seconded by 80 to 67.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, moved to lay the bill on the table.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table—yeas 76, nays 92. The bill was then passed—yeas 92, nays 62.

The bill, which is the one prepared by Mr. PAINE, provides

That from and after the 3d of March, 1871, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 275 members, to be apportioned among the several States, provided that if after such apportionment any new States shall be admitted, the Representatives from such States shall be additional to the number of 275; and that if the number of representatives of any State shall be reduced by such apportionment, such reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress, but such State shall have the same number of Representatives in the Forty-second Congress to which it is entitled in the first, and that if the representatives of any State shall be increased by such apportionment, the additional representatives for the Forty-third Congress shall be chosen by the State at large. The Secretary of the Interior is to ascertain the basis of representation from the preliminary census report.

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the contested election case from the First Congressional District of Louisiana, declaring J. H. SYPHER entitled to the seat. He gave notice that he would call it up for action to-morrow, or soon thereafter.

THE VOLUNTEER QUESTION AGAIN.

Mr. CAKE, by way of personal explanation, after some remarks, presented a memorial of the surviving soldiers of Twenty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a resolution for reference to the Committee on Military Affairs, for a suitable medal for each member of the battalion first to arrive at Washington from Pennsylvania on the 18th of April, 1861.

Mr. HILL suggested the same as to the New Jersey troops.

Some further debate ensued, and Mr. INGERSOLL protested against such matters being brought before the House under the guise of personal explanations.

The memorial and resolution were finally referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INDIAN MURDERS IN TEXAS.

Mr. CONNOR offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to ascertain and report the number of American citizens murdered by the Indians on the frontiers of Texas since January, 1869. Adopted.

THE TARIFF.

Flax and Hemp Manufactures.

The House at 2 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. WINCHESTER in the chair, resuming the consideration of the paragraph taxing at forty per cent. ad valorem, yarns, single, of flax or hemp, or the tow of flax or hemp, or of jute grass and fibre, and all manufactures of flax, jute, hemp or like vegetable material not otherwise provided for in the bill.

Mr. TWICHELL moved to amend the paragraph by striking out the word "jute."

On a count of the tellers there was no quorum voting. The roll was thereupon called, and 134 members answered to their names. The amendment was then rejected.

India-rubber Buttons, &c.

The next three paragraphs, referring to buttons and ornaments for dresses, articles of gutta-percha or india-rubber, &c., were passed without amendment.

Pig-iron.

This brought the Committee down to the paragraphs relating to iron, the first of them being on iron in pigs, $7 per ton.

Mr. GRISWOLD moved to reduce it to $6, stating that for every dollar which the duties on iron brought into the Treasury, the people had to pay $15.

Mr. BOTS sustained the amendment.

Mr. MAY also sustained the amendment, and said the people were paying forty millions a year on iron in the shape of enhanced prices.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, argued that the adoption of the amendment would result in closing up all the iron furnaces in this country.

Mr. COX advocated the amendment, and argued that the tax on pig-iron today was 127 per cent. He said that on ten articles, iron, cotton, woolen, ready-made clothing, salt, leather, coal, rubber, &c., the Government received in taxes about forty-one millions, and that on iron the Government got $6,500,000, while the manufacturers got $149,000,000.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend by providing that on pig-iron, scrap-iron and all manufactured iron, there shall be a reduction of twenty per cent. on the present duty, provided that in no case shall the duty on manufactured iron be reduced to less than thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. He said that the present internal revenue was entirely too high, and mentioned the fact that the average cost of production of pig iron by the Cascadelet Iron-works of Missouri, was less than $24 per ton, while the price was from $40 to $45.

Mr. KELLEY opposed the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to reduce the duty on pig-iron from seven to five dollars. He was in favor of giving a fair measure of protection to all manufactures; but he thought that the duty of $7 per ton on pig-iron would be a fair compromise between the conflicting interests and demands.

Mr. HILL suggested an increase of the duty to $8. He said that in his district it cost $24 to make pig iron.

Mr. FINKELNBURG made some remarks as to the cost of making pig-iron at the Carondelet Iron-works, the statement of Prof. WATERHOUSE in that respect having been contradicted by Mr. KELLEY.

Mr. SCOFIELD spoke of the necessity of having a stable tariff.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed either the reduction or the increase of the proposed duty. The present duty of $6 per ton had afforded when gold was high a greater protection than it was now doing; but even that high rate did not act as a prohibitory measure. Iron was still pouring into the country, even under a tariff of $6. The Committee had proposed a reduction to $7, which was equal to a reduction of twenty-two and a half per cent; he thought that at that rate the American manufacturers would be sufficiently protected.

Mr. GARFIELD charged that there was no uniform action proposed by the Committee on the general articles of iron. The Committee of Ways and Means had reduced the duty on pig-iron twenty-two and a half per cent, and had increased it on other forms. He regarded the amendment offered by Mr. ALLISON as a more suitable proposition than that of the Committee.

After further discussion, and without disposing of the paragraph, the Committee, at 4½ o'clock, took a recess till 7½ o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee of the whole reassembled at 7½ o'clock, and proceeded with the consideration of the Tariff bill, the paragraph under discussion being that taxing pig-iron $7 per ton.

At length the discussion was closed, and the Committee was brought to vote on the paragraph and the amendments. The first vote was on Mr. COX's amendment to make the duty on pig iron $3, and it was rejected. The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, to make the duty $5, and it was adopted by 68 to 65, amid much excitement in the Hall. The Committee then rose.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. PETCH moved to suspend the rules so as to have it ordered that on Thursday, April 28, the House shall proceed to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Public Lands. Without voting on the motion, the House, at 10 o'clock, adjourned.

MATTERS IN IRELAND.

Effects of the New Law of Coercion—Emigration to America—Seizures of Arms—Opposition to the Land Bill.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, April 5, 1870.

The state of affairs in this country is becoming so anomalous and so critical, from still increasing discontent among large classes of the people, that I am induced to place before you a brief notice of events as they happen, which I doubt not will excite some attention among American readers, especially that considerable and not unimportant portion of your population who, from connection or sympathy with Ireland, are likely to take a peculiar interest in her concerns.

THE PEACE BILL.

The new Coercion law for Ireland, called the "Peace Preservation Bill," has received the Royal assent. This bill passed through both branches of the British Legislature with a celerity that forms a striking contrast with the slow and halting progress of the Irish Land bill; which, as indicating a policy of amelioration, has met at every stage with obstinate resistance from the Conservative Opposition. Even in what is termed the "popular Chamber," the law for suspending the Constitution in Ireland was passed through its stages rapidly and by overwhelming majorities, little time having been allowed for discussion or remonstrance to the very small minority, mainly composed of Irish members. But the upper House cared nothing for principles or forms when they had the long-coveted opportunity of once more suspending the Constitution in Ireland. Three short sittings—about five hours altogether—sufficed for those jealous guardians of public rights. An Irish ministerial Peer, who introduced the bill in the House of Lords, deemed it necessary to explain that he did so as an act of duty, in order to repress, in various parts of Ireland, a formidable agrarian conspiracy, and he drew an appalling picture of the condition of those districts. "In the first place," he said, "there was a semi-organized system of assassination; in the second, a very widespread and continually-increasing network of intimidation; and in the third place, a daily or weekly outburst of anonymous literature in the public Press, which identified itself only too undoubtedly with the criminal proceedings." But notwithstanding all this, he confessed that he asked those extraordinary powers from Parliament with regret and almost with humiliation. The Tory Opposition, however, saw nothing but good in the bill, especially those clauses which placed the Press at the mercy of the Executive, and they found fault only with its short-comings in not changing the constitution of juries, and rendering unanimity no longer necessary in the trial of criminal cases. There was, however, one Peer of recent creation, Lord LYVEDEN—nephew of Rev. SYDNEY SMITH, the famous canon of St. Paul's—who boldly questioned the grounds upon which such despotic powers against the Press were demanded as a punishment for what was vaguely designated sedition. The Duke of ABERDEEN, speaking from his experience while Viceroy in Ireland, bore testimony to the seditious character of the articles in a portion of the Irish newspapers, and stated that, even after the Government had succeeded in obtaining convictions, the newspapers persevered in their seditious course, and in the south and west of Ireland these seditious newspapers were the only ones that circulated. The clauses against the Press were rendered still more stringent by amendments, one of which provides for the seizure of newspapers printed out of Ireland, but sold in Ireland; it is only in Ireland, however, that the types and machinery can be seized and confiscated by the Crown. The provisions respecting compensation to the families of persons murdered, or to persons maimed or injured in disturbed districts, form one of the most remarkable features in the bill. Grand Juries are enabled to present for such amounts as they may consider necessary; but power is reserved to the Judge of Assize to hear appeals and alter the presentment at his discretion, and the amount fixed is to be levied on the occupiers of the district. An attempt was made in the House of Commons to divide the amount between landlord and tenants, as in the case of the Poor Law tax, but it was unavailing.

THE PRESENT POLICY TOWARD IRELAND.

This bill, which was described by a leading Tory Peer as one "wholly unprecedented in its stringency, but not one whit too stringent," is now law in Ireland, and the old traditional policy of coercion is again to be applied, after the signal failure of that system during a century and more. All experience has proved that mere coercion has never produced more than a temporary calm, followed by increased exasperation. The Gladstone Government appear to be anxious to remove the evils of the land system in Ireland, so long the prolific source of crime; but their Land bill still lingers in the House of Commons, obstructed by all possible means of resistance at every stage. It is not only unwise, but it is dangerous, at this period of the world's history, to uphold such a policy in an important division of the United Kingdom. Even in France, Arbitrary Government is abandoned as a system unsafe for rulers and incompatible with the well-being and contentment of the people. In parts of Europe, ancient dynasties are abandoning the old despotic system as perilous to their existence. All the world sees that the great Republic of America, after thoroughly maintaining the Union by the suppression of the most formidable insurrection of ancient or modern times, is steadily attaining the highest eminence for commercial enterprise, agricultural prosperity, and the general dissemination of wealth among its rapidly augmenting population; and that this advance is accompanied by moderation of policy, increase of credit, and popular contentment. Ireland, meanwhile, is allowed to remain a festering sore near the heart of England, with no better cure for the social infirmities that render her a source of weakness instead of strength, than those old irritants of coercion that have always ended in aggravating every existing evil.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Even at this early period of the Spring, the emigration to America has commenced, most of the emigrants proceeding to the United States. It is stated that the emigration will be almost extent for the numbers applying for passages in the steam-ships. Notwithstanding the great diminution in our population since the famine in 1846, it is likely that the exodus this year will be very considerable.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

Several seizures of arms and ammunition have lately been made by Dublin Detective Police, who have been constantly on the qui vive since the Fenian outbreak, three years since. From information communicated last week, they searched steamers as they arrived at the quays from England, and discovered quantities of breech-loading rifles of the most recent make, with swords and ball-cartridges, carefully packed among miscellaneous goods. It seems that there is something of mystery about these importations, which cause more or less of uneasiness. These have been similar seizures of arms and ammunition in Sligo and other parts of the country, consigned in such a manner that there is difficulty in fixing any responsibility about them.

THE LAND-TENURE BILL.

A satisfactory settlement of the relations between landlords and tenants has long been the "question of questions" for Ireland. In England and Scotland there are manufactures on a large scale which afforded, until recently, steady and remunerative employment at all seasons, and better wages than those obtained by laborers in agriculture. But Ireland, unlike the other divisions of the United Kingdom, and totally unlike the United States of America, has, in three out of four provinces, little else than the land for the employment and sustenance of her population. In Ireland, therefore, beyond all other countries, a sound and enlightened system of land laws and land management is required, but, unfortunately, the worst system, perhaps, that ever existed still prevails between the owners and renters of the land; and to this cause, almost as much as to the misgovernment of England for centuries past, may be attributed the poverty, the misery, the lawlessness, and the ever-recurring outbreaks of agrarian crime that have given to Ireland so unenviable a notoriety in other countries where the true causes of this deplorable state of things are often but imperfectly understood. When the intention of the present Government to introduce a thorough reform of the Irish land system was announced there was a general expectation that a salutary and substantial improvement would be effected. The bill brought forward after the opening of the session was very moderate, but yet contained beneficial provisions, and it was agreed by reasonable people that, although rather too restricted and conservative, it was a step in the right direction. But even this very limited remedy for the great evil, which has been the prime obstacle to social improvement and prosperity in Ireland, has met with rather a chilling reception from the Tory Party from the beginning, and now, when Mr. GLADSTONE evinces a determination to stand or fall by his Land bill and its essential principles, that party have thrown off the mask of concealment, and they are organized, under their leader, Mr. DISRAELI, to resist the bill on every vital point. They cannot hope to defeat it in the House of Commons, but it is pretty plain that their object is to make a case in the Lower Chamber for the ultimate defeat of the Irish Land bill in the House of Lords, if they should deem it safe to venture on such an experiment. Up to the close of last week only two of the many clauses of the bill were gone through in the Committee. When the third clause was brought forward last night, Mr. DISRAELI complained that the Government had not adhered to the policy they had originally laid down. He did not, he said, think it was altogether wise to have legalized the Ulster custom of tenant-right; but, letting that pass, an amendment of the Chief Secretary for Ireland would extend the most objectionable features of the Ulster custom to the rest of Ireland. That amendment provided that compensation should be given, not only for permanent and unexhausted improvements, but also for the loss on quitting a holding, thereby ratifying the doctrine that occupation by the tenant conferred a right of property, which, if established for Ireland, must be extended to England and Scotland. After expressing regret that he could no longer remain passive, the right honorable gentleman proposed an amendment "restricting compensation to unexhausted improvements and interruption on the completion of any course of husbandry suited to the holding." A long and excited debate ensued, in which the Government declared that no essential change had been made in the bill as originally brought forward. Mr. LOWE, (Chancellor of the Exchequer,) told the House that if they wished to restore tranquility to Ireland they must remove every semblance of a well-founded grievance. Mr. GLADSTONE concluded the discussion by a very impressive speech, in which, replying to Mr. DISRAELI, he said that "the result of eviction to the tenant was the loss of livelihood, the only alternative to which was America or the poor-house." On a division the amendment of Mr. DISRAELI was rejected by 296 against 220, majority of 76 for the Government.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"MACBETH" AT THE OLYMPIC.

A travesty of "Macbeth" was produced at the Olympic Theater last evening, with a result a French critic would designate as a *succès de rire*. In other words, a great deal of merriment was elicited; and, as no other object than the evocation of laughter was aimed at, it may fairly be said that the first night of the extravaganza gave promise of having numerous successors. Not much is to be told about modern burlesques in general, and less than usual is to be written of Mr. G. L. FOX's new version of "Macbeth." We counsel Mr. FOX, the comedian, to shun the society of Mr. FOX, the dramatist, though the difficulty of the task the latter set himself when he determined to caricature the noble work fastened upon is not to be underestimated. It is to be observed, however, that in spite of the playwright's failure, the actor supplies an extremely comical picture of the ambitious Thane, and that parts of his performance, and especially the protracted death-scene, are intensely funny. Mr. FOX is very well seconded by Mr. C. K. FOX, who embodies *Macduff* with great humor, and almost as much noise as the latest impersonator of the character in the tragedy, and by Miss MARIE LONGMORE, whose stage-business in the dark chamber is very novel and droll. Besides these artists, Mr. H. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. J. C. KETCHUM, Mrs. EDWARD WRIGHT and the GREEN sisters have a share in the representation, some of the witches' antics by the two first-named actors being exceptionably laughable. The serious element in the burletta is furnished by LOCKE's music to the play, which is rendered in its entirety by soloists and a very strong chorus, and several passages of which, yesterday, were repeated amid much enthusiasm.

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

BOOTH's capacious theatre was crowded to excess last night by an audience eager to assist at the first appearance, since his return from London, of Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE. The inclemency of the weather by no means damped the enthusiasm of this comedian's admirers, who received him with long-continued acclamations of welcome, and lost no opportunity during the evening to testify their appreciation of his humorous powers. Mr. CLARKE appeared as *Major Wellington de Boots*, in SYDNEY GOVER's play of "Everybody's Friend," rechristened for the occasion as "A Widow Hunt," and as *Toodles*, in the always popular drama of the same name. Mr. CLARKE produces most of his effects by very elaborate means, and neglects no chance afforded by text or situation to excite the laughter of his auditors. He was called before the curtain at the end of every act, and seemed, until the late hour at which the performances terminated, to have a firm hold upon the general favor. The support accorded him was even and careful, if not very brilliant; yet hardly any conceivable efforts, as a whole, could apparently have provoked more mirth or won more approbation. Mr. CLARKE will repeat his impersonations of last night until further notice, and we reserve more particular mention of his abilities, as well as our estimate of his rank as an artist, until a more convenient season.

Blackbird.

CARLOTTA PATTI IN OPERA.

The long-promised performance of "The Magic Flute," with Miss CARLOTTA PATTI as the Queen of the Night, takes place at the Academy of Music this evening. Herren HABELMANN, HERMANNS and FORNES, and Miles. CANISSA and DEJENA sing with Miss PATTI, and M. ERTEL is to lead the orchestra. To-morrow the opera will be repeated in Brooklyn.

The "Knabe" Piano at Association Hall.

At the matinée concert given by OLE BULL at the above Hall on Saturday last, Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN, as the pianist, not only surprised his audience by the superb quality of his playing, but by the magnificent tones he produced from the Knabe Grand, which instrument is so rapidly gaining the public favor. In his fantasia of the "Mocking Bird," he seemed himself inspired by the action of the instrument, which, especially in the trills and tenor passages, poured forth a melody that was enchanting, clear, full, and—that great desideratum in pieces of that nature—a superb singing quality that was, as Mr. HOFFMAN afterward remarked, as near the notes of the mocking-bird as human ingenuity could approach. In his "Etincelette," all the powers of this wonderful piano were brought out, and the difficult music of this opera was rendered, in conjunction with Mr. HOFFMAN's playing, in supreme perfection. Nothing seemed wanting. The audience was electrified, and the great violinist, OLE BULL, happily asserted that the Knabe Piano was as perfect to his sensitive ear as his pet fiddle.—*Express.*

Miss Anna Mehlig, the Great Pianiste, in Boston Music Hall with the Weber Grand.

This distinguished *artiste*, who made so favorable an impression by her private concerts at Chickering's Hall, took the musical public by storm at Music Hall, where she had the advantage of a Weber piano, whose power, capacity, depth and sweetness of tone were wonderfully manifested under her delicate and inspirational touch. Miss MEHLIG is unquestionably a standard for superior to any of the performers who have been heard in Boston for some time, and the Weber piano never before had so fair and triumphant a trial before a Boston audience. As her rendering of WEBER's "Concert-stück" the instrument fairly sang beneath her fingers and solicited the most enthusiastic applause. The Weber piano is rapidly working its way in this vicinity by virtue of its superior excellence.—*Boston Journal.*

Sigle Miss MEHLIG revealed the marvelous powers at Music Hall of this splendid Weber Grand, it became a favorite among the elite of Boston. It is truly a remarkable embodiment of the spirit of music possessing all the high qualities of other pianos, besides several peculiar excellencies of its own.—*Boston Courier.*

In the recent concerts given by Mr. THOMAS, Miss MEHLIG, who is allowed to be the greatest living artist, showed her decided utility on this wonderful Weber piano to greater advantage than was ever done by any other pianist in Boston. The Weber Grand has steadily worked its way among the more intelligent class of the musical world, chiefly by its actual superior merits. Artists and amateurs who have given it a fair trial, are profuse in their expressions of admiration for its wonderful capacity. Its tones of blended sweetness and power excite the surprise of all musicians. The exceeding elegance and superior finish of the exterior are attractive in the highest degree, while the musical arrangement within seems to be the very incarnation of the spirit of music itself.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Miss ANNA MEHLIG, in Music Hall, has surpassed her own brilliant fame. Artists and critics are lost in admiration of the music she produces. A great deal is due to the instrument furnished for the occasion—one of the *Weber Grand pianos.* Miss MEHLIG is herself the same everywhere—always splendid; but with this instrument to aid her, she produces magical effects. The Weber pianos have been introduced to the Boston public at a comparatively recent date. They are the production of a mind which has made a careful study of all the scales and all the pianos in this country and abroad, and the result is an instrument which is steadily gaining here, solely by its superior musical qualities which are apparent to every one who tries it.—*Boston Daily News.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS,
SPRING OVERCOATS
AND
SPRING SUITS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
RETAIL TRADE.
—*Advertisement.*

"The Sum of It."

Last week a lady had nine teeth extracted at the Cotton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute, and on waking, she exclaimed—"Why, I'll come again just for the fun of it!" All patients cannot say this, though all admit that they experience no pain.—*Advertisement.*

Tamm,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
PARIS, FRANCE,
Removed from No. 17 Rue de Helder to No. 7 Boulevard Haussmann.—*Advertisement.*

Rhododendrons.

There is no plant so beautiful. Its foliage is broad, evergreen and hardy; its flowers superb beyond description. For these and other varieties of trees, shrubs, roses, &c., address PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies Desire what Men Admire.—And this little thing is beauty. What do we say is beautiful? A transparent complexion and a luxurious head of hair. What will produce these? HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM will make any lady of thirty appear but twenty; and LYON'S KATHAIRON will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April grass. It prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the finest hair dressing in the world, and at only half ordinary cost. If you want to get rid of sallowness, pimples, ring marks, moth patches, &c., don't forget the MAGNOLIA BALM, ladies.

When You Ask for
THE
RUSSIAN BRACE
be sure you get the genuine.

All genuine bear the name of FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, inventors and patentees, stamped upon each pair. Sold at first-class Furnishing-Goods stores in this City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Sold the frauded and delusive preparations, boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold; its integrity and the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Thirty-two Years Under one Management, the Astor House, Boston, has grown from a small hotel to the largest in New-England. It is furnished with all the contrivances for the convenience and comfort of its guests, and is deservedly popular with the traveling public.

To remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the Face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 30 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

HAWKINS—HARLOW.—At the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Diller, on Monday, April 18, 1870, JOHN M. HAWKINS, of Staten Island, to MARY STOCKTON, daughter of Rev. W. R. Harlow, of Brooklyn, L. I. No cards.

DIED.

BAXTER.—On Saturday evening, April 16, EDGAR BAXTER, in the fifth year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, John C. Baxter, and his uncle, F. P. Schenck, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 220 West 40th-st., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLAFF.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 16, CHARLES A., son of the late John T. Clapp, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 6 Lefferts-st., on Tuesday, April 19, at 2 o'clock.

CROW.—On Monday, April 18, SARAH A., youngest daughter of Ellis N. and Josephine E. Crow, aged 6 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 11 Charlton-st.

ENDALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, April 18, WM. ENDALL, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FADDEN.—On Sunday evening, April 17, 1870, JAMES EDGAR HADDEN, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 109 Lenox-st., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 1½ P. M. The remains will be interred at Woodbridge, N. J., the following day, at 11½ A. M.

HOME.—On Monday, April 18, PHILIP HOME, youngest son of Mrs. Phillip Home.

The funeral service will take place at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., at 2½ o'clock, on Thursday morning. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

LIPPINCOTT.—At Long Branch, N. J., on T

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange Sales-rooms yesterday, the week opened with more cheering activity; the bidding was more brisk and all the property offered was disposed of—some of it at fair prices. Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. sold the following: A first-class four-story English-basement Caen-stone front house, in Ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, brought $24,900. A three-story brick-stoop brick house, No. 249 West Thirteenth-street, near Greenwich-avenue, was sold for $14,000, and two lots in West One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, with a two-story frame house upon each, brought $4,250 and $4,000 respectively. The following Brooklyn property was also disposed of by the same firm: A two-story house and lot corner of Van Cott-avenue and Newel-street, Brooklyn, E. D., brought $1,800. Two adjoining lots on Van Cott-avenue $509 each, and a fourth adjoining lot on the avenue $460. Four-teen lots on Newel-street, in the rear of the avenue lots above mentioned, sold—two of them for $425 each, and six for $325.

JAMES M. MILLER disposed of a three-story high-stoop marble-front house and lot, No. 149 Thirty-eighth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, for $14,000, and a lot in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, for $1,700.

WILLIAM H. RAYNOR has sold one lot south side Fifty-ninth-street, 25 feet west of Sixth-avenue, for $22,000; two lots on Fifty-ninth-street, adjoining, for $22,500 each; one lot north-west corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, for $18,000; two lots on the avenue adjoining, for $15,000 each; one lot adjoining on the avenue, $20,000. All of these lots being full in size, amounting in all to $146,000. These lots were sold to Prof. ELIE CHARLESS, upon which, together with two lots he had formerly purchased on Fifty-eighth-street, adjoining, and adjoining the above-named lots, he will shortly erect his French Institute for Boys.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story English-basement house and lot, No. 23, n. s. 24th-st., bet. 5th and 6th ave.; house 25.5x82; lot 25.5x92.1 ..... $24,500
3-story house and lot, No. 249, n. s. West 13th-st., near Greenwich-av.; house 25.10x82; lot 30.10 14,000
3-story house and lot, n. s. 123d-st., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av.; lot 25x100.11 4,250
3-story house and lot, n. s. 123d-st., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av.; lot 25x100.11 4,000

By James M. Miller.

3-story house and lot, No. 145, n. s. 38th-st., 136 ft. w. of 3d-av.; lot 18x98 ..... $14,900
1 lot, n. s. 115th-st., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av.; 25x100 1,700

BROOKLYN, E. D.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Two-story house and lot, corner Van Cott-av. Newel-st. $1,200
3 adjoining lots, Van Cott-av., $500 each 1,500
1 lot, adjoining Van Cott-av. 400
8 lots, Newel-st., 21.4½ ft. w. of Van Cott-av., $425 each 800
9 lots, Newel-st., 141.4½ ft. w. of Van Cott-av., $275 each 1,950
9 lots, Newel-st., 251.4½ ft. w. of Van Cott-av., $275 each 2,250

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Amos-st., No. 125, 20x80x22.2x85, h. and l. $6,500
Rosevelt-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x46, h. and l. 5,800
Bleecker-st., No. 48, 22x100, h. and l. 2,300
2d-av., n. s., 208.2 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25.8x105.9 27,000
8th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94 24,800
9th-st., n. s., 264.9 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.11 30,000
27th-st., n. s., 144.11 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x98.9 17,700
35th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Irving-place, 25x98 ..... none.
40th-st., n. s., 112.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 12.6x98.9 12,000
46th-st., n. s., 91.8 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.4x98 ..... none.
48th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., formula, h. and l. 20,000
49th-st., n. s., 425.9 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.9x100.5 17,750
80th-st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d-av., 42x100.5, h. and l. 20,000
92d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x102.2 8,000
127th-st., n. s., 67.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.10x99.11 8,500
2d-av., n. s., 18 ft. n. of 126th-st., 16.7x30x25x18.5x26.9x3.2x26.9x20x25x30 75,000
3d-av., e. s., 48.5 ft. n. of 112th-st., 26x100 28,000
Sidney, e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 23d-st., 24.6x100, h. and l. 26,000

Lease Recorded.

Rutgers-st., between Jeff. and Pitt. sts., 75x-117.9, 21 years, per year $15,000
East 21st-st., No. 153, 3 years, per year 1,200
Landman's Park, 2d and 3d ave., 60th-st to 60th-st., 2 years, per year, $3,000, and 1 year 4,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Butler-st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of Classon-av., 22x81 ..... $2,250
Bainbridge-st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 40x100 4,700
Cumberland-st., w. s., 227.3 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100 6,800
Concord-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Jay-st., 25x75 4,500
Bruce-st., n. s., 87.6 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 17.6x75 3,000
Devoe-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Catharine-st., 25x129 400
Harrison-st., No. 108, c. 6,000
Hall-st., e. s., 220 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100 11,500
Lawrence-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 6,000
Jefferson-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 24.4x100.2x20x100 6,000
Jackson-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x92 2,800
Herkimer-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Hanover-place, 22x75 3,000
Lawrence-st., w. s., 70 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 20x97.6 3,000
Macon-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 800
McDougal-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 20x100 1,000
Herkimer-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Smithst., 20x100 810
Herkimer-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of De Kalb-av., 20x100 1,200
Sackett-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100 12,500
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 145.7 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100 5,000
Schoh-st., e. s., 225 ft. w. of Myrtle-av., 20x72.5x100 7,300
Scholes-st., e. s., 150 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100 800
Scholes-st., e. s., 338 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 20x100 1,200
Union-st., n. s., 234 ft. e. of Smith-st., 22x80 14,000
Van Buren-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Grand-st., 20x100 4,000
Walton-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. e. of Harrison-av., 20x100 1,000
12th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.6x70 3,000
18th-st., n. s., 127.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.6x70 3,000
20th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100 800
20th-st., n. s., of 3d-av., 200x100 12,000
Atlantic-av. and Suydam-place, n. e. corner, 85x100 1,000
Flatbush-av., n. s., 130.7 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 45x-84.6 15,000
Gates and Lewis-avs., n. w. corner, 200x100 1,000
Greene-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hall-st., 20x100 12,000
Grand-av., w. s., 305 ft. n. of Gates-av., 15x100 4,300
Hamilton-av., n. s., 91.8 ft. e. of Nelson-st., 20x36 4,000
Liberty-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 50x-100 650
Shepard-av., w. s., 150 ft. w. of Broadway, 100x-100 2,400
Shepard-av., e. s., 100 ft. e. of Broadway, 100x-100 2,400
Schenck-av., w. s., 220 ft. n. of Belle-av., 20x100 1,150

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Centre-st., n.s., adjoining James Brown's, 42x100 ..... —

Greenburg.

Mechanic's-av., e. s., 192 ft. s. of Wilder-st., 25x100 ..... $2,800
Spring road, w. s., adjoining W. H. Wright's, 2 acres 1,000

Yonkers.

Locust Hill-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of H. F. De Voe's, 25x200 ..... $20,000
Lodlow-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Broadway, 75x180 2,200
Valley-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Prospect-av., 50x184 1,000

Bedford.

Bedford Station to S. R. Hasner road, n. s., 80x100 ..... $1,225
New-Castle to Mt. Kisco, e. s., 100x282 845
Road past Court-house, n. s., adjoining C. C. Slosson, 50x100 800
New-York and Harlem Railroad, e. s., adjoining B. Knowlton's property 210

East Chester.

6th-av., e. s., part lot No. 666, Mt. Vernon, 60x100 $5,000

Morrisania.

8th-st. and Fordham-av., s. s. corner, 94x87 ..... $20,000
104th-st. and Alexander-av., n. e. corner, 151x200 11,000

North Salem.

Purdy's Station to Ridgefield road, s. s., 2 acres $2,000
Purdy's Station to Ridgefield road, s. s., 1½ acres 1,000
Newman Briggs' property, adjoining Reach Pond, 5 acres 765

Rye.

Oak-st., e. s., adjoining Mary McDermott's, 100x100 ..... $600
Kirby-place, n. s., adjoining P. McGiff's, 50x100 1,200

Yorktown.

Jacob Weiser's property, 132 acres $20,000
Phoebe Jane Tillotson's farm, 16 acres 600

Pound Ridge.

Owen Arey's property, 15 acres $250

Somers.

Harrison Wright's property, 1 acre $4,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Woodhaven.

Lots Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, block H, Surgeon's map $600

Long Island City.

East 6th-st. and East-av., n. e. corner, 25x100 and building $4,000
East 6th-st. and East-av., s. e. corner, 25x100 4,000
East-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of East 6th-st., 17.6x100 4,000

Ogden Reg.

Road to Glenwood, e. s., 14 acres $1,000
Pearsall's land, Main-st., s. s., adjoining Gent's, 200x150 3,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

West side Columbia-st., 50 ft. n. from Elm-st., 24.6x75 ..... $11,000
South side Lombardy-st., 50 ft. e. from Broad-st., 25x100 4,000
West side Broad-st., 25 ft. s. from Lombardy-st., 27x170 9,800
North side Broad-st., 50 ft. e. from Mallory-st., 25x184 8,500
East side 6th-st., 600 ft. n. from Sussex-av., 22x100 1,000

Montclair.

W. Smith to W. Lozier, 2½ acres $1,000

Belleville.

South side of John-st., lots Nos. 23 and 25, 40x125 ..... $700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING eligible dwellings, with modern improvements: No. 70 19th-st., near 5th-av; No. 216 West 51st-st., near 7th-av., No. 355 West 51st-st., between 8th and 9th ave. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 263 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 23 and 24 West 51st-st., 125x[illegible]. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKBURN, No. 25 West 45th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EVAN BENNESS, LATE & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 16 GRAND-ST.

Special attention given to the care and management of Estates, Houses, stores and offices rented.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE STEAM-PIER, A four-story brown-stone front house (8 by 34 with bay window) lot 25 x 100 ft.; this house is one of the best built and best located in the City. Inquire of I. F. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, APRIL 27—Four-story brown-stone house and lot, 25x92.11, with all modern improvements, No. 214 West 14th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

LOT FOR SALE—FOR SALE A SITE ON 14th-av., near 27th-st., about 25x92 feet; ground rent, $600 per annum; will be sold at a reasonable price if applied for soon. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—NO. 107 EAST 17th-st. Apply to O. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 52 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE CHEAPEST RENT

ANYWHERE TO BE FOUND,

AND THE RENT MONEY SAVED,

You can have a most complete House, with all the modern improvements, and a multitude of labor-saving contrivances, a house built thoroughly by days' work, by skilful, expert builders, and with the best materials purchased at Gold rates. Location high, and very healthful, and very conveniently accessible to the city in 50 minutes, whether times a day (from 7½ A. M., up to midnight, so that lectures, places of amusement, and all other City advantages, can be enjoyed equally well with those residing in any part of Manhattan Island.

The purchase money can be mostly paid in what would be otherwise lost in Rent. After a small payment to secure good care of the house, the balance can be paid in quarterly instalments, about equal to what would be paid for the rent of such a House, which will meet the interest and continually reduce the debt. This is a chance seldom offered, and is worth looking into.....For particulars, send or call for a descriptive sheet, at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 245 Broadway. Note—One House for $9,555, and one for $17,500, may yet be secured by desirable families, on almost their own terms of payment.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES and handsomely cottages, ready for occupancy, For Sale on Rutherford Heights, 100 feet above the Water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and conspicuous from the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. Luxurious season accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherford Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

CHARMING VIEWS,
DELIGHTFUL RIDES,
PLEASANT HOMES,
MAY BE HAD AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.,

21 miles (1 hour and 15 minutes) on the Erie Railroad. Most of the building sites have southern and eastern exposures.

The air is dry, roads are good, and the views beautiful and extensive.

Churches, schools, stores and markets conveniently located.

ANNUAL COMMUTATION, $75.

Trains at 8½ and 10 A. M.; 3½, 4, 4, 5 and 11 P. M. Week tickets at all trains. Round-trip tickets, 25 cents. For particulars, application may be made to WM. BOCKEE, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, or, H. WESTBROOK, Ridgewood, N. J.

J. L. DUMONT,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
LAKE-AV.,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country seat of the late Jas. Gordon, consisting of about fifty acres, about 1¼ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion, containing more than twenty rooms, with all the modern improvements; a stable and two small tenements, hot-house and cold grapery, greenhouse, filled with plants; stone ice-house, filled; all necessary out-buildings. Buildings and grounds are in good order. Abundance of high pure water and inland views. In addition to former approach to the premises, a road passing under a railroad bridge has been made during the past year, thereby avoiding the necessity of crossing the railroad track.

For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or J. W. HARTLEY, No. 113 William-st., in the City of New-York.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA Lake, a brick house, finished throughout in the best architectural and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by furnaces; furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and carefully laid out. The views from this place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of A. J. HULL, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—PARTIALLY furnished or unfurnished, at Metuchen, N. J., a delightful country seat, consisting of dwelling-house of eleven rooms, barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings, with 10 acres of land in front of the village; also 15 minutes' walk from depot; fine southern exposure; easy access to churches, school and stores; the house is in good order, with all improvements; strawberry, evergreen and deciduous hedges; fruit of all kinds in abundance. Apply to owner, Metuchen Depot, or at 3 and 10 Water-st., New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.—Offered for the opportunity of a gentleman of taste and means to secure one of the most desirable places on the Hudson, at Hastings, is now presented, and is offered below its value, in consequence of illhealth of the owner, who will leave for Europe. Improvements; nine acres, well fenced; house, stable, commodious out-buildings, with glass grapery; scenery and neighborhood unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st, or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

NORWOOD, ON THE PASSAIC, N. J.—Fine building sites, with all the modern improvements; barn and outbuildings; fruit of the choicest varieties in abundance, and a vineyard on the celebrated Hussey French plan—producing the finest grapes for market; about two acres of ground, well laidout; 200 feet of front on the Passaic; elevated about 20 feet above the river, and commanding splendid views; will be sold at a great sacrifice. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD.—A VERY DESIRABLE Residence for sale, situated on the slope of the mountain, in a most picturesque neighborhood, and commanding extensive views of the town and valley. The house has twenty-two rooms, is in perfect order, and contains all the modern improvements; grounds comprise seven acres, with fine shade laws, will be sold less than value, $18,000.

A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CORNWALL LANDING, R. R. station, the country seat of Reuel Gridley, situated ten minutes' walk from Valley Gate Station and Post-office, and 1½ hours from New-York. The house has 18 rooms, and the grounds have every advantage of fine scenery, choice fruit and ornamental trees, with an abundant supply of water. Not sold by the 20th of May, will be rented with the privilege of buying. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FINE handsomely-finished first-class country-seat at Catskill, on the Hudson; barn and out-buildings; grounds well stocked with fruit; splendid running spring; superb river and mountain view; price $14,500; terms easy. Inquire of R. H. KING, Catskill, N. Y.

A COUNTRY-SEAT IN THE VILLAGE of Jamaica, L. I., have 40 feet square and buildings 70 feet square, with long grape-arbor and all kinds of fruit and shade trees, known as the Forest Home, with twelve acres, will be sold very low for cash. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 454 3d-av.

FOR SALE—AT STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., A first-class dwelling of the main street, with one acre of land, well fenced and fruited; accessible to New-York twice a day; price, $6,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety; beautifully situated one hour from N. Y.; for sale low. Also, country seat and house 40 feet front by 50 deep, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 263 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, A splendid country-seat, and seven acres; house contains twenty rooms, and has every known improvement; the grounds splendidly laid out; partially furnished. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A THREE-story high-stoop house, well situated and thoroughly furnished, to a responsible party satisfactory terms will be made. Apply to Box No. 194 General Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A THOROUGHLY-furnished cottage containing thirteen rooms, stable and ice-house attached, at Lenox, Mass. Applications, with name and reference, to be made at No. 17 West 38th-st.

$44.—A FLOOR OF EIGHT ROOMS (2½ in a new stone-fronted house; gas, bath, &c. the furniture will be sold cheap if wanted; a very desirable place, good locality, XVIth Ward. Apply to W. HOBSON, *Daily News* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN EXCELLENT order, No. 19 West 35th-st., by 5th-av.; brown-stone high-stoop; rent satisfactory to a responsible tenant. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ENGLISH-BASEMENT BROWN-stone five-story house, on 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; rent, $2,100. Apply to owner, from 2 to 4 P. M., at No. 71 West 23d-st.

TO RENT—IN EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR LEXington-av., four-story brick house, in good order. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,337 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, AN exceedingly comfortable, thoroughly furnished house, 22 rooms, furnace, water introduced, about 14 acres of land, 2 miles from the City Hall, beautiful grounds, healthy, pallisades in view, convenient to churches, excellent schools and stores; rent very low, $1,100 a year, or would be rented for the Summer. Apply at No. 4 Hanoverst., to E. P. DOCTWICK or F. B. BERGOTT.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, OR two years, seven-story fire houses, furnished or unfurnished; two especially adapted for select boarding-house. Apply for terms to JOHNSON & MELLIS, No. 8 Nassau-st., New-York. W. G. CAMPBELL, Circular-st., Saratoga Springs, or H. T. WALBRIDGE, real estate office, No. 129 Broadway, Saratoga Springs.

COUNTRY PLACE TO RENT—FURNished or unfurnished, for Summer, one or two years; beautiful place, ten acres; new house, fine grounds, fine splendid beach on Raritan Bay, N. J., near Shrewsbury River and the ocean; 1½ hours from New-York; rent $800. Apply to R. T. ROGERS, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LET AT RYE—ON MILTON ROAD. A large and comfortable dwelling, containing thirteen rooms; ground high and healthy location, excellent garden, pasture for cow, &c.; rent $600 per annum. Inquire of Mr. FIELD, Ticket Agent, Rye, or at WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., office second floor.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story, high-stoop, marble-front and veranda house, No. 224 Carlton-av.; decorated and in good order for a private family; rent, $1,100; can be seen from 12 M. to 5 P. M. Apply to owner at No. 225 East 17th-st, New-York.

LENOX, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—An elegant mansion, completely furnished; grounds and out-buildings to rent to a private family; route by the Housatonic Railroad, via Bridgeport; rent $2,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, RENT CHEAP, OR sold on easy terms, the house No. 249 near Nostrand, two-story brick house; high basement and subcellar; 9 rooms; has range, water and gas all in good order. Inquire of Dr. RIGGS, Trees Office, No. 8 Henry-st.

THE UPPER PART OF SECOND story (first stories, brick, most neighborhood; owner (American) occupies the remainder; all improvements. Call at No. 203 West 19th-st.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET.—No. 216 East 41st-st.; all improvements; alone from possession. Apply on premises from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A three-story house on Gansevoort, between Madison and Park-ave. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 80 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—NO. 6 BEEKMAN-ST., STORE, basement and sub-cellar, 25x60, in the marble building; also fixtures for sale, consisting of shelving, counters, desks, signs.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 50x60 feet, with the L on Harrison-st. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 52 feet. Also, the building and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by R. V. Haughwout & Co.; 40 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories and basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS IRON-front stores Nos. 142 and 144 Grand-st.; size, 50x120 feet; five stories, with spacious basements and vaults; completely lighted; slightly situated for a large business; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HALL TO RENT—CORNER 9TH-ST. AND Broadway, suitable for a church, Sunday-school, or similar purposes. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,239 Broadway.

STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 635 9TH-av., to rent; $800. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,239 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET—SPLENDID ONES, WITH power, 3X30; windows on three sides. W. M. RAYMOND & CO., No. 348 Pearl-st., on Franklin-square.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, to let; 25 by 75. Terms very low. No. 16 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE ON EAST 54TH-ST., AND LOTS ON WEST 105TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV. BOULEVARD.

R. V. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—The very desirable four-story brown-stone house, with modern improvements, and lot No. 117 East 54th-st., north side, just east of 4th-av.; house 16.10x38.2 feet, in perfect order, with all modern improvements; rented fill Nov. 1, 1870, at $2,000; lot 16.10 x100.5.

WEST 105TH STREET—TWO SEPARATE LOTS, south side, 250 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard; each lot 20x92.11.

Maps, &c., at No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SOUTH-EAST corner 8th-av. and 41st-st., Worth and Baxter sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. Sale by order of John Hoey, Executor of John Hoey.

EIGHTH-AVENUE, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF FORTY-FIRST-STREET—Valuable lot, with four-story brick store and dwelling, 25x38.8 front. Also, on rear of lot, three-story brick building, 16.6x38 feet, covering entire lot, 25x100 feet.

WORTH AND BAXTER STREETS—Valuable lot, with three-story frame dwelling on Worth, running through to No. 23 Baxter-st., having a frontage of 40 feet on Worth-st., 25 feet on Baxter-st., by 95 feet in depth.

Maps, &c., at No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS UNOBSTRUCTED LOT, NO. 11 WEST 47TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET—The first-class four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 15 West 46th-st., north side, 20 feet east of 5th-av.; house 12.6x59 feet, with party-walls; in good order and contains every convenience; lot 12.6x100.5.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 261 WEST 52D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST FIFTY-SECOND-STREET—The desirable three-story and basement brick and English basement house and lot No. 261 West 52d-st., north side, between Broadway and 8th-av.; house 16x46 feet, party-walls; in fine order and contains hot and cold water through; gas and furniture conveniences; lot 16x100.5. Gas fixtures, carpets and pier-glasses will be sold with the house.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 19TH AND 126TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church:

FOURTH-AVENUE—Lots, comprising the entire front between 127th and 128th-sts., with the brick cottage (formerly the Rectory.) Lots each 25x70 feet. Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW-YORK, YORKVILLE AND HARLEM LOTS AND GORES, COMPRISING A VALUABLE EAST RIVER WATER FRONT, STREET, AVENUE AND CORNER LOTS, DESIRABLE FOR DWELLING, COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in single lots and plots:

Two lots, north side 65th-st., 25 feet east of 9th-av.

Four lots, south side 65th-st., 100 feet west of 9th-av.

One lot, east side of 2d-av., 25 feet north of 78th-st.

Four full lots, north side 93d-st., 200 feet east of 2d-av.

Twelve full lots on 106th and 106th sts., 100 feet east of 4th-av.

Eight lots, west side of 4th-av. at 126th-st., and four in the rear adjoining.

Terms easy; maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WALLOUGHBY-STREET, BROOKLYN—Two-story and basement frame house and lot, No. 16 Walworth-st., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs.; in good order; contains gas and water.

W. H. VAN WYCK, Auctioneer.

OYSTER BAY COUNTRY-SEAT AT AUCTION.—A mansion cottage with 24 acres of land adjoining, country seat of Hebert Irvin, Esq., will be sold THURSDAY, April 21, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises; all modern improvements. Engagement will continue. No. 278 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY RECEIVER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

EMBRACING EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING BUILDINGS, INCLUDING A SPLENDID STEAM ENGINE, 100 HORSE-POWER, ALL BELONGING TO THE CONVEX WEAVING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell at public auction,

On TUESDAY, APRIL 19,

at 3 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, without reserve, to the highest bidder, under the direction of Otto Hall, Esq., Receiver of the Convex Weaving Company, and by order of the Supreme Court, 21 lots of ground, each 25x100 feet, situated on the fourth side of Clifton-place, North-New-York, embracing the entire block between Clifton and St. Ann ave., with the following buildings thereon:

One three-story and basement brick building, 107 feet front by 40 feet deep, substantially built, with high ceilings and windows, iron stairs, steam hoistway and a large water-tank, and also with one of the finest steam-engines of 100 horse-power in the country, with the machine workshop in the rear of the main building, 70x20 feet.

One brick boiler-house, 40x20 feet, with three large boilers, almost new, with a drying-room above, and a fine smoke-pipe, 80 feet high.

All the buildings have gravel roofs, and are furnished with lightning-rods, and were constructed regardless of cost (including the steam engine) as an experiment, and are now in perfect order. Gas and water in perfect order. In easy of access by the ferry, and all Boston trains. Horse-cars running constantly to within 200 yards of the property.

TERMS OF SALE—The twenty-one lots and all the buildings will be put up at one parcel without reserve to the highest bidder. Ten per cent of the purchase money and the auctioneer's fees, as customary, to be paid by the purchaser to the auctioneer immediately after the sale, at his office, No. 42 Pine-st., and sign a memorandum of sale; the balance to be paid in thirty days thereafter, when the deed will be ready for delivery, on bond and mortgage at seven per cent. interest if desired.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

Maps and descriptive list, giving full particulars, can be obtained at the Auctioneer's office, 42 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, SIXTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of law, that I will offer for sale at 1002-st., near the Harlem River, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, 19th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described lots of land and premises:

All those four certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated, lying and being in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 106th-st., distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of 106th-st. and Avenue A, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of 106th-st. one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet nine inches to center line of the block between 106th and 107th sts.; thence easterly, along said center line, one hundred feet, and thence northerly one hundred feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning, and premises thereon, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, such as bricks in and around the old distillery, old lumber, old iron and three large water-tanks, distrained for taxes due the United States by Joseph Sickles, unless said taxes and expenses have before been paid.

BENJAMIN JONES,
Deputy Collector.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1870.

The above-described sale is postponed to take place on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

WM. A. DARLING,
Collector Ninth District, New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1870.

The above-described sale is further postponed to SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

WM. A. DARLING,
Collector Ninth District, New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1870.

The above-described sale will take place on TUESDAY, April 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon.

WM. A. DARLING, Collector.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES.—Bloomingdale mansion and 400 acres, known as the Mansion-house farm, late of George Barker, executor of Ralph Barker, deceased.

The mansion and fifty acres of land, mapped into lots, including the several cottages and buildings thereon, situated at Thorp's Neck, Westchester County, on the Sound.

Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN FOLLETT, Bankrupt.—Assignee's sale.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber, assignee of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction on the 20th day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
Cuba, Wednesday, April 20 Tripoli, Thursday, May 5
Russia, Wednesday, April 27 Malta, Saturday, May 7
Palmyra, Thurs. April 28 Java, Wednesday, May 11
Persia, Saturday, May 7 Scotia, Saturday, May 14
China, Wednesday, May 4 Calabria, Saturday, May 21
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers of Tuesday, Saturday and Wednesday.
First Cabin.....$80 gold. Second Cabin.....$60 gold.
Return tickets.....$140 gold. Return tickets.....$100 gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers.
First Cabin.....$80 gold. Second Cabin.....$60 gold.
Return tickets.....$140 gold. Return tickets.....$100 gold.
Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $30 gold.
Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $30 gold, with all privileges of lading cargo for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent.
Steerage tickets from Europe to Boston, $35 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Great-st., Jersey City, at 4½ A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 20th April. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the United States will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE, SATURDAY, April 23
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSEAU, SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS.....DERAMECOURT, SATURDAY, June 11
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $100; second cabin, $70.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $140 and $90.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 10 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from their pier, PIER NO. 4 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS.....April 27, at 9 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD.....May 4, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSTER.....May 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHITING.....May 18, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FRICK.....May 25, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 23, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$30
To London.....109 To London.....40
To Paris.....119 To Paris.....42
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 Halifax.....10
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at corresponding rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
INDIA.....April 23 ANGLIA.....May 7
IOWA.....April 27 AUSTRALIA.....May 14
CAMBRIA.....April 30 COLUMBIA.....May 21
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 50 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $85.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $30.
Passengers booked to or from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GEORGE, Saturday, April 23, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $60 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $35 currency.
Apply at the Company's Office, No. 2 Broadway.
J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 21—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 30, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 20. All usual facilities offered shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 24d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. CROWELL, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 1 P. M. The new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. HAMILTON, Saturday, April 23.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKE, Friday, May 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 10 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, via Nassau, April 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. F. NEWSON, April 28.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. P. EDWARDS, May 5.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Capt. DERIGNY, TUESDAY, April 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 11 and 13 South-st.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 21, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 23, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 23, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 20 Wall-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA,
Captain STARKEY,
On SATURDAY, April 23, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given by Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 277 Washington-st., or to
R. M. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 24 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, J. F. INGERSOLL & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
(Change of pier to No. 6 North River.)
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steamships will leave Pier No. 6 North River, commencing on and after April 20, at 3 P. M., SATURDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having the best accommodations, apply to IRVINGTON, FOX & CO., No. 6 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should secure Piers (without fees) their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and vexations, expediting their forwarding, examination and conveyance of baggage, in getting the best accommodations, in introducing the traveler from introduction and as facility of acquaintance to which they are engaged in various parts of the Continent. Gentlemen and unobtrusively together and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Unlimited passes, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONIS, Passport Agent, No. 8 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE SOUTH-SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Boats always as low as by any other line.
The new and unrivaled steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. E. HULL.
From Pier No. 2, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway; corner Hope-st., at Pier No. 2, Jersey City, and at the office, No. 244 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, Freight and Passenger Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.
Via FALL RIVER, leaving at NEWPORT, SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS,
Leaving pier foot of Warren-st. and Fall River daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. H. SIMON, Managing Director.
C. M. VAIL, General Passenger Agent.
R. H. MANGAN, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock, P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to the destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Roslyn, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 6 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 97th-st. at 4½, for passengers only.

SHEREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 19th.....	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 13th	2 P. M.
Friday, 15th.....	3½ P. M.	Friday, 15th.....	1 P. M.
Saturday, 16th....	3½ P. M.	Saturday, 16th...	1½ A. M.
Monday, 18th.....	3½ P. M.	Monday, 18th.....	6 A. M.
Wednesday, 20th..	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 20th	6 A. M.
Thursday, 21st...	3 P. M.	Thursday, 21st...	12 M.
Friday, 22d.....	3½ A. M.		

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—THE FAVORITE steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the West, North and East. Fare $1 to Albany, $1 to Troy. Tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $1. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 5 o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The elegant steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—SIDE-WHEEL and screw steamers of various dimensions, for coast and river service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Pier 21. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, ETC.—Pier 21. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

CARPETS.
SMITH BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
NO. 138 BROADWAY.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.
NEW STYLES DAILY RECEIVED.
SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

BEDDING.
BEDDING!
JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 80 4th-st., opposite Stewart's upper door, importers S. A. hose Hair, Spanish moss, Feathers, wholesale and retail. Hair, feathers, moss, tick, quilting, Excelsior mattresses, spring-beds and bedding. Feathers washed and purified by Farnham's patent process, free steam. Old feathers renovated by same process. Best of disgreeable odor. JOHN H. WILCOX, formerly of MELLES & WILCOX.

CLOTHING.
GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CASTOFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 401 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st.

DRY GOODS.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
WILL OFFER, MONDAY, APRIL 18,
A VERY LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF
HOUSE-KEEPING DRY GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LINEN SHEETING, full 2 yds. wide, 45c. and 55c. per yd.
LINEN SHEETING, full 2¼ yds. wide, 75c. to $1 per yd.
TABLE DAMASK, 54 wide, 50c., 62c., 75c., and upward.
FRINGED DAMASK DOYLIES, 50c. per dozen.
5-8 BREAKFAST NAPKINS, $1 and $1 25 per dozen.
ALL-LINEN HUCK TOWELS, $2 per dozen.
WIDE HUCK TOWELING, 15c. per yd.
11-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1 75 each.
&c., &c., &c., TOGETHER WITH A
SPLENDID STOCK
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
SILK AND WORSTED TERRYS,
REAL LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
LENO AND GUIPURE CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND TABLE COVERS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
NO. 869 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.

SPRING TRADE.

MA	OPENING STRAW GOODS,	CY
MA	PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,	CY
MA	RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES	CY
MA	and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE	CY
MA	GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR-	CY
MA	NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND	CY
MA	STATIONERY, &c.,	CY
MA	AT POPULAR PRICES.	CY
MA	R. H. MACY,	CY
MA	14th-st. and 6th-av.	CY
MA	ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN	CY
MA	TO MEET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD.	CY

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS
Will find it their interest to examine our stock.
WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.
EDWARD HIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 369, 371, 373 Grand, 68, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MISS A. VAN BUREN,
No. 19 8th-av.,
Has opened her
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES of IMPORTED FRENCH COSTUMES AND MANTLES, as well as those at her own make, varying in price from $20 up.
Special attention paid to dress-making in all its branches.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,
300 PIECES
ENGLISH TAPESTRY
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
AT 62½ PER YARD.
Also,
FRESH DATTON MATTINGS,
WHITE, CHECKED AND FANCY,
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CARPETS AT RETAIL
AND WHOLESALE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open, and are constantly receiving by every steamer, all the latest designs and colorings in
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CARPETINGS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS
$2 50 AND UPWARD.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, FIVE-FRAME,
$2 AND UPWARD.
WILTONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRIES, THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS AND MATTINGS,
&c., &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
The whole stock is made up of ENTIRELY NEW GOODS, and we invite the particular attention of those about FURNISHING PRIVATE RESIDENCES, HOTELS and STEAMERS.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
FRENCH DROP CURTAINS AND LACE BEDSPREADS.
TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c., &c.
N. B.—Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

WHITE GOODS,
TABLE AND BED LINENS.
DAMASKS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c., FULL 20 TO 40 PER CENT. UNDER FORMER PRICES.
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES OF DOMESTICS
AT PACKAGE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOSIERY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE OPEN THEIR FULL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY, AND UNDERGARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SUMMER SILKS.
We will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
20 pieces Paris FOULARD SILKS, neat figures, all colors, just received.
Also,
STRIPED AND CHECK SILKS, in great variety.
Sole retail agents for the sale of the
GRAND CACHEMIRE D'AMERIQUE.
(American Silk.)
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

Lord & Taylor
ANNOUNCE A GENERAL REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK, COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 18.
In view of the extraordinary inducements that will then be offered, we request from our regular patrons, and the public generally, an inspection of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

At Lord & Taylor's,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST., AND GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, and LADIES' FURNISHING.
NEW DESIGNS IN SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, CASAQUES, and SACQUES,
Made to order and of our own manufacture.
"BEDQUINS" IN ALL COLORS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.
Parisian Novelties
IN SILK AND WOOL "CIRCULAIRES," AND WEDDING OUTFITS, INFANTS' WARDROBES, Children's Suits, Ladies' Under-garments, &c., &c.,
ON HAND AND TO ORDER.

CARPETS
AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
WE WILL
Reduce the Prices of our Entire Stock in these Departments.
PARTIES WHO MAY WISH TO REFURNISH THEIR HOUSES CAN NOW DO SO AT THE
LOW PRICES OF 1861.
LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., COR. CHRYSTIE.
DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.
Having secured the services of a first-class PARIS DRESS-MAKER,
we are prepared to make up at short notice, and in the latest styles,
HOUSE AND EVENING DRESSES,
AND WALKING SUITS,
WHICH WE ARE CONFIDENT WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
LORD & TAYLOR.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., COR. CHRYSTIE.

AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
BLACK DRESS GOODS,
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
BOMBAZINES, GOLD MEDAL IRON-FRAME GRENADINES AND CANVASS-MESH GRENADINES, IN ALL WIDTHS; PARISIENNE, TAMISE CLOTH, CRETON CLOTH, CRAPE CLOTHS, 84 DELAINES, CHALLIES, CASHMERES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, BYZANTINE CLOTH, RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, FROM $1 25 PER YARD; HANDSOME JAPANESE SILKS AT $1.
ALPACAS, (BUFFALO BRAND,) PURE MOHAIR, (BEAVER BRAND,) A SPLENDID QUALITY OF ALPACAS AT 50c. PER YARD; OTHER QUALITIES EQUALLY CHEAP.
A FULL LINE OF TRAVELING MATERIALS, ALL SHADES AND TEXTURES, AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER OFFERED BEFORE SINCE THE WAR; 100 PIECES OF BEAUTIFUL MATERIALS, CHOICE SHADES, 44 WIDE, AT 50c. PER YARD.
N. B.—SOUTTES AND SUITS, READY-MADE AND TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible] bath, &c., vacated May 1, to rent, with private table only, for the season or year.

NO. 305 4TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—To rent, with board, a second floor, consisting of 3 rooms, with gas, hot and cold water and bath; handsomely furnished; the floor can be divided to accommodate two families; house and all appointments first-class; unquestionable references offered; also, one large room for two gentlemen.

NO. 2 WEST 37TH-ST.—A HANDSOME ly furnished floor, consisting of parlor, three bedrooms, bath and dining-room, with board, can be had May 1; also arrangements can now be made for rooms for the season in a finely-situated house on the shore at Long Branch.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM on second floor, with good table for gentlemen and wife or two gentlemen; also a full-room if desired; Sunnyside; family private. Apply at No. 314 West 15th-st.

THIRTIETH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—To let to a gentleman a large, handsomely-furnished room, with breakfast if desired; the room has every modern convenience; location desirable; family private. Address F. L., Box No. 4,428 Post-office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE DELMONICO'S HOUSE.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; also rooms for gentlemen on reasonable terms for the Summer or year, in the first-class house in 5th-av.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON the single gentleman, in private family, at No. 45 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

FOURTEENTH-ST. RENT.—VERY pleasant Summer rooms to let, with or without board; location delightful. Address H., Box No. 109 Tribune Office.

A FEW BOARDERS WILL BE TAKEN in a private family, in first-class brown-stone house, No. 27 West 22d-st. Inc. B. Lamarthe-place; terms reasonable.

NO. 255 WEST 25TH-ST.—FRONT AND hall room on second floor, with board, to gentleman, or gentleman and wife; also rooms on fourth floor; terms moderate. No moving.

FAMILIES DESIRING THE WHOLE or part of first-class houses or furnished rooms, with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 125 Bleecker-st.

NO. 51 EAST 10TH-ST., NO. 6 BRE-VOORT PLACE.—Handsomely-furnished room to let, without board; no moving in May; first-class restaurant opposite; referred.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, DESIRING a handsomely-furnished room in a strictly private family in Madison-av., near Madison-sq., may hear of one, by addressing J. C., Box No. 120 Tribune Office; references exchanged.

NO. 199 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th-avs.—A handsome suite of rooms to rent, together or separate, with board; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO gentlemen only, at No. 43 South Washington-sq.; rent reasonable; suitable for a physician or surveyor; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE A few boarders in a first-class brown-stone house No. 38 Lamartine-place, (No. 37 West 27th-st.); references exchanged.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT board, nicely-furnished room on second floor; also a small one on third floor, at No. 75 Amity-st.; reference required.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 147 East 31st-st., near Lexington-av. Rent $600 per month.

TO LET—AT NO. 444 3D-AV., TWO LARGE rooms and two bedrooms; very pleasant and convenient; adults only; rent $25 per month.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SEC-ond floor, with board, at No. 124 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY.—BACK PARLOR and bedroom to rent to let, furnished; good location for dentist or lady teacher of music; reference required.

LARGE, AIRY, WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with board, now or later, can be had in a superior house at No. 29 West 16th-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY NOW BE engaged at No. 18 West 34th-st. for the 1st of May.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CORNWALL SANITARIUM.—FOR INvalids, and all requiring a quiet and healthful Summer resort; located on the Highland range, near the home of the late N. P. Willis; 700 feet above the river; full water treatment; Turkish, Russian, electrical vapor and medicated baths; gymnasium, &c. Address Drs. BALDWIN & PEUTHER, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOM-modated at a farm-house among the mountains; accessible by Erie Short-cut Railroad; ten minutes' walk from Greycourt Station; terms reasonable. Address, No. 44 Barclay-st. Address S. C. TITUS, Cornwall, Orange County.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 50 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. B., Esopus, New-York.

BOARD AT WEST POINT, FOR May and June, or the season. Address A. MEARNS, Sr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE Open from the 1st of May. JAMES A. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
In compliance with the wishes of many families, the hotel will open this season on the 10th of May. Terms reasonable, and in harmony with the downward tendency of values. Address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, New-York.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE.—Mr. Fish, having disposed of his hotel in the City, proposes to open the 1st of June or earlier, and remain open late. Families wishing to secure rooms for the season can make most favorable terms. Application can be made to W. L. FISH, Gilsey House, No. 1,365 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD BY A GEN-tleman and wife on second floor, front, on west side, between 14th and 30th sts. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, W. G., Box No. 105 Tribune Office.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN desires a pleasant nicely-furnished room, without board, between 14th and 30th, and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with particulars as to room, price, family, &c., W. H. H., Box No. 105 Tribune Office.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR A SHORT TIME, by a young man, in a private American family. Address J. H. B., Post-office Box 3,422, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS for ladies, Nos. 572 and 573 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's. Ladies desiring first-class instruction in penmanship are invited to call.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.
Spring term commenced April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 11.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 312 5th-av., with primary department.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL.—A SELECT Family boarding school, in the beautiful village of Sharon, Conn., for boys from 7 to 14 years of age. Session begins May 4. CHAS. H. SHARS, M. A., M. D., Principal and Proprietor.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $350. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT DANBURY, CONN.—Spring term commences April 13. Circulars at Mr. Wood's, No. 5 Cortlandt-st. MRS. WHITE, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Sigler, Newburgh, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR Young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Spring session begins May 2. For circulars address J. OAKLEY, Principal.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOORMAN'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence April 25, in Brookfield, Ct.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MARBLE MANTELS,
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., FORMERLY NO. 82 1st-av., now Nos. 247 to 253 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiles, wainscoting Hearthstones, Monuments; largest variety, cheapest in this City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $200. T. R. STEWART & CO., No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 124 and 126 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts, No. 16 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PATTI IN OPERA.
GRAND MASTER OPERATIC FESTIVAL.
This evening,
Mr. Max Maretzek begs to announce that this world-renowned artiste will appear for the last time in this country, when she will sing
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,
Will appear in the MAGIC FLUTE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 19, and on FRIDAY EVENING, April 22, MAGIC FLUTE.
ONE GRAND PARTING MAGIC FLUTE.
MATINEE SATURDAY, APRIL 23, AT 1 P. M., when MISS CARLOTTA PATTI will assume the role of THE QUEEN OF NIGHT. The great role of SARASTRO by
SAMINO.....by.....HERR HABELMANN
PAPAGENO.....by.....HERR FORMES
PAMINA will be impersonated for the first time by MISS PAULINE LUCCA.
PAPAGENA.....MME. DEUIRA
MONOSTATOS.....A. WEIGAND.
Great Chorus. Augmented Orchestra.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....CARL ROSENTHAL.
New and Gorgeous Dresses. Appropriate Scenery.
ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, $1 extra. Boxes, $6, $10 and $15.
To the Matinee, reserved seats, $1 extra. Seats in Boxes to Matinee, $7.
Seats for either of the above performances of the Magic Flute are for sale at the Academy; also, Schirmer's, No.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

The Offending Members of Tammany Amputated.

The Finishing Touch Given to the "Young Democracy."

Election of Officers of the Tammany Society—Overwhelming Triumph of the Tweed Party—Savage Onslaught on Morrissey, Fox, and their Coadjutors.

The Tammany Society Sons of Columbia elected their officers for the year 1870 last evening. Much excitement and some slight disturbance was anticipated, wherefore Capt. CAMERON, with a body of Police, occupied the vestibule and entry to the hall in which the election was held. All went off very quietly, however. Sachem JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Father of the Council, presided over a very large meeting of the Society. The contest was between the Tweed party and the "Young Democracy." The latter sustained a Waterloo defeat. Two hundred and sixty-five votes were cast. Of these 243 were given to the successful ticket, which was the following:

WM. M. TWEED, Grand Sachem. Sachems—A. Oakey Hall, Matthew T. Brennan, Isaac Bell, John J. Bradley, Charles G. Cornell, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Richard B. Connolly, E. B. Hart, Douglas Taylor, James B. Nicholson, Samuel B. Garvin, Joseph Dowling, Peter B. Sweeny. Treasurer—Henry Vandewater. Secretary—Wilson Small. Sagamore—George W. Roome. Wiskinkie—Stephen C. Duryea.

Only twenty-three were cast for the opposition ticket, which bore the following names:

For Sachems—John Fox, Samuel J. Tilden, John Morrissey, Manton Marble, George W. McLean, Edward Hogan, Augustus Schell, John H. McCunn, Andrew J. Green, James Hayes, John E. Develin, Samuel L. M. Barlow. Treasurer—Henry Vandewater. Secretary—Wilson Small. Sagamore—George W. Roome. Wiskinkie—Stephen C. Duryea.

The meeting then adjourned until the 12th of May, when the officers elect will be duly installed.

The following report of the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society regarding the late "unpleasantness," and the subjoined order of the Grand Sachem based upon it, were promulgated last evening:

The Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, having received the petition signed by more than two-thirds of the members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, requesting the Council, as a matter of party necessity, to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the recent effort to break down the organization of the Democratic Party in this City, under the lead of John MORRISSEY, JOHN FOX—who, while performing their unworthy parts, deserted their posts in Congress as Democratic representatives from this City during the entire session, and pending the decision of great vital questions of general and local concern, leaving two of the most important districts of the whole Union unrepresented in Congress, and when their votes, with those of the Democratic Representatives who remained faithfully at their posts, have secured signal Conservative triumphs—and other traitors—do hereby certify that they have carefully examined such facts and circumstances, from the concoction of the plot by the said MORRISSEY, at Washington, in the interest of the Republican Party, down to the final effort of himself and associates to dispose of the Democratic vote which they claimed to control in the City of New-York, to a prominent Republican, and editor of a leading Republican newspaper, in his candidacy for Governor, if the then pending charter before the Legislature, restoring municipal rights to the City of New-York, should, by their joint efforts, be defeated. And the Council have prepared a report setting forth the details of this conspiracy against the integrity of the party and the welfare of our City; and the names and acts of the prominent confederates, which will be deposited in the archives of the Society, and a copy furnished to the General Committee, to be placed among its records.

The Council have unanimously decided, as the result of mature investigation and deliberation, under the authority conferred on them as aforesaid, by the General Committee, in order "to secure union and harmony, and just representation to the Democratic Party of our City in General Committee," as follows:

First—That the seats of the delegates from the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-first Wards in said General Committee, be and they are hereby declared vacant, and that new elections be ordered in accordance, and to secure representation in the General Committee from such wards, be held under the direction of inspectors to be named by the Chairman of the General Committee, and at such times and places as he shall designate.

Second—That new elections be ordered by the General Committee forthwith, in such other wards as shall, by the vote of the majority of the delegates, request that the same shall be held.

Third—That Ward Committees, in the wards first named, be constituted by the delegates elected to the General Committee.

The Council have under consideration two other resolutions, and may leave to report in regard to them at a future day.

Dated at Tammany Hall, April 16, 1870.

Sachems—S. B. Garvin, Isaac Bell, M. T. Brennan, Peter B. Sweeny, E. B. Hart, A. Oakey Hall, Joseph Dowling, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., John J. Bradley, C. G. Cornell.

Sachem JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Father of the Council.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, TAMMANY HALL, April 16, 1870.

Pursuant to the decision of the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, made at the request of the General Committee of Tammany Hall in regard to the late difficulties in the organization, and this day transmitted to me, the Democratic Republican electors friendly to regular nominations and the usages of the party are hereby requested to attend primary elections to be held in the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-first Wards, on Wednesday, April 20, inst., between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M., for the election of delegates from said wards respectively to the General Committee. Each ward shall elect the number of delegates heretofore apportioned to it. The election shall be held at the places, and under the direction of the inspectors, hereinafter named.

First Ward—Inspectors Daniel Kennedy, James Hisson and Henry Bick, at Warnberger's, No. 130 Greenwich-street.

Second Ward—Inspectors Patrick Keane, James Cowan and William Furlong, at No. 211 Front-street, corner of Beekman-street.

Third Ward—Inspectors James Foore, Adam Dabb and Edward Slavin, at No. 104 Vesey-street.

Fifth Ward—Inspectors Terrence Duffy, Michael Madigan and John M. Whitton, at the Vanderbilt House, corner of Hubert and Hudson streets.

Thirteenth Ward—Inspectors Matthew Patten, Daniel F. McIntire and Francis T. Brady, at No. 22 Pitt street.

Fourteenth Ward—Inspectors Walter Burke, Cornelius Jordon and James Barclay, at Paul Maddon's, corner of Mulberry and Hester streets.

Twenty-first Ward—Inspectors Daniel A. Bostwick, Philip Fisher and James Gorry, at Gorry's, corner of Thirty-second-street and Second-avenue.

Notice is further given that, inasmuch as several members of the General Committee will be required to attend at Albany in the discharge of legislative duties, a meeting of the General Committee, to provide for the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, will be held in Tammany Hall on Friday, April 22, inst., at 8 P. M.

Punctual attendance of the members is specially requested. WM. M. TWEED, Chairman General Committee.

Thus the offending delegates are removed from their seats in the General Committee, and provision is made for supplying their places with men of the Tweed stripe. The only question that remains is—will the rebellious politicians consent to be quietly shelved?

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution, directing that the Street Commissioner forthwith prevent the Williamsburg and Flatbush Railroad Company from excavating or constructing a track in any street or avenue of the city until further action of the Common Council.

The Committee on Assessments, to whom had been referred the petitions of the James Methodist Episcopal Church, Convent of Mercy, Williamsburg; Turnverein Society, and the Citizens' Union Cemetery, for remission of assessments, reported that they had examined the matter, and found that they had no authority to cancel these assessments. They recommended that the request of the petitioners be denied. Adopted. The contract for building a temporary bridge across Bushwick Creek was awarded to JOHN GILFORD at his estimate of $9,750.

The Board then adjourned.

A Train Saved from Destruction by a Woman.

As the Cincinnati express-train of the Erie Road was approaching Carr's Rock yesterday, it was stopped about twenty yards west of the scene of the terrible accident in 1868 by a signal of danger. It appears that a poor woman, who lives on the river bank at the foot of the precipice, heard a terrible crash, just before the train arrived, and ascertained that a huge rock had fallen from the top of the mountain, a distance of 125 feet, upon a rail of the down track, and had bent the rail to an angle of forty-five degrees, so that the rails parted in such a manner as would have thrown a train from the track. The stone was lying on the rail, and could not be moved without aid. She knew that the express-train was nearly due at that point, and calling her little boy, who was fishing near by, she sent him up the road with a yellow handkerchief—the only signal she could find—and the boy waved it so effectually that the train was stopped. The passengers, on examining the injury to the rail, were satisfied that had not the train been stopped there would in all probability have been a repetition of the terrible Carr's Rock disaster. The Superintendent of the division, coming up on the next train, gave the boy $10, and promised to reward him further if he would go to Port Jervis. The names of the woman and lad were not ascertained by our informant.

THE FENIANS.

Testing of the Line Officers Yesterday—A Raid to be Made Within Twenty Days—Gen. S. P. Spear to Command.

Yesterday forenoon, pursuant to an order as the Commanding-General, the line officers of the "Fenian Army" met at head-quarters, No. 10 West Fourth-street, for the purpose of receiving "preparatory instructions." These "instructions" are said to be for the guidance of regimental officers in the coming raid, and prominent Fenian leaders assembled our reporter is to be made immediately. The expedition will start within twenty days, they say, and is fully prepared and equipped for a long campaign. There is no limit to the enthusiasm of those about to take part in it; but its destination is a closely-kept secret. Orders and plans to regulate the movements of the raiders have been promulgated.

The final preparations will be made at the Military Convention or Council of War to be held today, as already announced.

At an early hour yesterday the hall was thronged with anxious men, eager to hear the decisions from the leaders and those who had been elected with the President. Canadian spies were ubiquitous and were attempting to pump the soldiers of the "Sunburst," already bursting with importance and seemingly full of news. But they didn't. Nothing but hearsay and conjecture and guessing speculations of "That's so," and "A few days more will show people what we mean to do," greeted them. Many were suspected of being spies but none were definitely known. Rumor has it that Gen. SAM. T. SPEARS will command the forces. He is a special United States Army officer, have served thirty-one years. He was in the Florida and Mexican wars, was in Kansas during the troubles in that Territory, saw some service during the Mormon difficulty of 1855, and at the outbreak of the late war was an officer in the regiment of regulars commanded by Rosser. He while Hamilton, E. VAN HORN and the late Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS were his comrades. With the last-mentioned officer he expressed his determination to stick by the old flag, when LEE, VAN HORN and others deserted it. From that day, until the surrender of LEE at Appomattox Court-House, SPEARS served and rose to the brevet rank of Brigadier-General of the United States Army. Now he is on the retired list, with the brevet rank of Major-General. He is fifty-six years old, and so wedded to military life that on being offered a command in the Fenian Army, with which movement he has been long identified, he at once accepted it. He is strongly in favor of an immediate commencement of hostilities against the English, in which sentiment he is of course supported by masses of the Brotherhood. There is, however, a large party opposed to such a course. The Savage and O'Neill brothers are both in favor of war, but they don't agree as to the point at which the blow should be struck. The O'Neill men believe Canada to be the proper objective point, while the others think the blow should be struck in Ireland. The O'Neill party argue as their force is strong enough to go it alone, and some of its prominent men declare that they will do so if driven to it. It is whispered that the advance guard of the expedition will move to-morrow night.

THE BELT RAILROAD STRIKE.

No Compromise Yet Between the Drivers and the Officers of the Road—Both Parties Confident.

The drivers of the east-side branch of the Belt Railroad that circles the City as far up as Fifty-ninth-street, who abandoned their stations on Saturday morning last on account of the promulgation of a new order by the directors of the road, requiring them to make seven round trips daily, instead of six as heretofore, still continue to hold out against the Company, although offered twenty-five cents extra for the trip. The Company claim that the extra dime is doubtful if a compromise will be satisfactorily effected. Thirty cars on the east side are thereby laid up, and traffic is entirely suspended. The drivers as yet have not taken a belligerent attitude, although at one time yesterday evening it was thought that they contemplated an attack upon the office of Superintendent SMITH; but the prompt arrival of a platoon of Police from the Twenty-first Precinct, under command of Roundsman CONNOLLY, rendered things secure.

The drivers aver that the new regulations are harsh and entirely unnecessary, as it takes up all their time to accomplish their six long trips round the City, and leaves them under the necessity of going without their noon meal. The Superintendent and officers of the road say that under the old regulations the men made but six trips daily, averaging ten hours and forty minutes each; thus having from two to three hours between each trip to loaf; and, in consequence, the "gin mills" were their resorts, and they neglected to attend to their duties properly. The trip added requires them to be out but one hour and forty minutes longer, (even then being less time by one hour and a half than on Sundays,) for which they receive the extra twenty-five cents extra and plenty of time to eat their meals. The officers are inclined to deal justly with their drivers, but say they will not be "bulled." Those who have been endeavoring to incite riot, and who started the strike, will not be permitted to resume their positions. Should the strike continue beyond to-morrow, the Company will secure a new set of men, and resume traffic.

Master Elections.

The results of the elections of parish officers, yesterday, in the several churches named below were as follows:

CHRIST CHURCH.

Wardens—Spencer K. Green, Jacob Lansing. Vestrymen—John H. Bucket, Dr. George H. Perine, Chas. T. Cook, F. R. Wilkins, A. R. Douglass, J. R. Morewood, E. H. Clarke, Dr. H. D. Payne.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Wardens—John Wheeler, F. D. Tappan. Vestrymen—R. R. Currier, Wm. H. Robinson, Alex. M. Hayes, Livingston Roe, Joseph Lesquey, D. M. Fisch, Francis Emmons, Thos Feasenden.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

Wardens—Jno. Buckley, Jr., Senior; Peter J. Shults, Junior. Vestrymen—Edward H. Lawrance, Eugene Dutilh, Jno. Wheeler, Jr., Stephen T. Wygant, Geo. H. Romaine, Gus. W. Faber, Chas. H. Ogden, Chas. A. Sherman.

ZION CHURCH.

Wardens—James O. Smith, Robert W. Nesbit. Vestrymen—Smith Barker, David Clarkson, Jr., A. Craig Palmer, William Reed, Chas. H. Van Brunt, Allan Melville, George L. Jewett, George N. Gardner.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

Wardens—Anthony B. McDonald, Francis Pott. Vestrymen—Isaac Seltzer, Alexander L. McDonald, Edward Taylor, Charles Hedges, Milo B. Root, John H. Pullis, Julian Botts, Frederick Cairns.

HOLY TRINITY.

Wardens—Hosea Webster and Wm. B. Leonard. Vestrymen—Chas. A. Townsend, Edward Todd, Samuel E. Howard, George H. Burritt, Joseph W. Greene, Charles P. Thayer, John D. Cooke and Wm. P. Clyde.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

Wardens—Ferdinand Walker and Christian W. Bouck. Vestrymen—William A. Cook, Robert L. Woods, John Cooper, M. D., Henry T. Brown, Daniel A. Smith, John A. Tucker, Dennis K. Neal and John L. Burleigh.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR.

Wardens—Theodore F. Brett and Alfred Wayte. Vestrymen—Aaron Shurp, William T. Anderson, Anthony T. Bessett, Charles Selden, George L. Ayers, Richard Griffith, Robert Yates and John B. Chase.

ST. JAMES.

Wardens—J. R. Shuttleworth, S. D. Van Bokelen. Vestrymen—William S. Woodward, E. F. De Selding, Frank Washborne, H. H. Todd, John S. Lounsberry, B. F. Fessenden, B. A. Whittaker and J. J. Rhodes.

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELISTS.

Wardens—Samuel B. Trowbridge and John Phillips. Vestrymen—Nevin W. Butler, Thomas Wilde, M. D., James Bates, Wm. Poole, Cornelius Oakley, Wm. Taylor, Henry McGowan and Luke Robinson.

Commissioners of the Central Park—The Secretary's Salary.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed by the Commissioners of the Central Park at a meeting of the Commissioners held on Saturday, the 16th inst., and forwarded to the Legislature:

Whereas, The attention of the Board has been called to section 16 in the New-York Tax Levy, now before the Legislature, as published in a New-York journal this day, in which section is a provision in the following words, viz: "The Public Parks, Section 16. No money in the Board of the Department of Public Parks shall receive any salary or other compensation for his services in any capacity connected with said department." But this shall not impair the right or claims of the late Commissioners of the Central Park to the compensation to which they are entitled by law, and the Controller of the City is authorized to pay to the person who has acted as Secretary to the Board of said last-named Commissioners a compensation during the period he has so acted equal to one-half the amount paid to the Treasurer of said Board in that time, and that amount shall be included in the taxes for the present year; and

Whereas, The duties of Secretary of the Board have always been performed by the Clerk of the Board and his assistant, who have been paid a regular salary as such clerk, to their entire satisfaction, and

Whereas, The office of Secretary has been uniformly held by a Commissioner of the Park, whose duties as such Secretary have been merely nominal, calling for and receiving from him no active duties, and

Whereas, The provision above referred to if enacted by the Legislature, will take from the Treasury of the City a sum of more than $6,000, and

Whereas, The Board deem it an act of conscientious duty on their part to make the above facts known to the members of the Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the Board cause the same to be communicated to the Legislature by forwarding this preamble and resolution.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair. WALTER W. PRICE, JOHN H. WILLIAMS and MARTIN HACKNEY were confirmed as Excise Commissioners under the new charter.

The Mayor transmitted a message vetoing the resolution to complete the Corporation Manual for 1870, for the reason that as a new Common Council is just about to be elected, such a compilation would be useless.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the creation of City Lunatic Asylum stock to the amount of $400,000; to divide the Thirteenth Ward into more convenient election districts; directing the Department of Public Works to procure a full set of national and regimental colors for the Eighth Regiment.

A communication was received from the Controller stating that the receipts of the Sixth-avenue Railroad for 1869 were $68,179 71, and of the Eighth-avenue Road, $76,016 63.

The Board then adjourned.

Meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BAILEY in the chair.

The resolution directing the Controller to issue the second and third stories of Nos. 106, 108 and 110 Center-street, for the use of the First District Court, at $7,500 per annum, was lost, reconsidered and laid over.

The Clerk of the Common Council was directed to compile a Calendar of Law to prepare for publication all leading law cases in which the Corporation has been concerned, and in cause 5,000 copies thereof to be published.

Twenty-ninth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, was directed to be paved with Belgian pavement.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

A regular meeting of the Kings County Supervisors was held in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the President, W. J. OSBORNE, in the chair. The County Treasurer was directed to pay the Sheriff $8,060 on accounts. A resolution was adopted, on the recommendation of the Committee on Jail, ordering the Morgue to be supplied with furniture to the value of $2,000. A resolution was submitted by the Committee on Almshouse directing the County Treasurer to borrow $30,000 for the purpose of completing the building. Referred to the Law Committee in connection with the almshouse for the purpose of consulting the Supervisors and reporting at next meeting.

Mr. HARMON offered a resolution to the effect that it be illegal for any standing committee to contract a debt on any purchase exceeding $100, unless specially authorized by the Board. The resolution was amended by striking out the words following $100, and was adopted.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a resolution requesting the representatives from this county in the Legislature to oppose the passage of the bill creating a Bureau of Elections. It was adopted and the Board adjourned till Monday next.

Mayne Reid's Lecture on Lord Byron.

The celebrated novelist, MAYNE REID, lectured last night upon Lord BYRON before a highly respectable and intelligent audience at Sumway Hall. Mr. JAMES W. GERARD presided, and introduced the lecturer in a happy and appropriate manner. The lecture, which, during its delivery, was listened to with deep attention and frequently applauded, portrayed the characteristics and qualities of BYRON as a man, a poet, and a soldier. BYRON's one fault was, the speaker claimed, more than atoned for by his many and noble virtues. As a poet his fame was world-wide, and his services to the cause of freedom rendered during the war for the independence of Greece showed that he possessed no mean abilities as a statesman. During the lecture Mr. REID recited in a very effective manner selections from Childe Harold and other poems of Lord BYRON.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Emma Willard.

Mrs. EMMA WILLARD, the best known teacher in America, who had well been termed the pioneer of female education, who founded the first scientific female seminary in the country, wrote books of note, and who, perhaps, had more true personal friends North and South than any other woman, died in Troy on Friday afternoon, at the age of eighty-four. Mrs. WILLARD was a rare woman, and the story of her life is a good one to read. She was born in Berlin, Conn., on the 23d of February, 1787. Her father, SAMUEL HART, was a man of fine intellect and good literary tastes, though without much education. Mrs. WILLARD has said that when a girl she had access to a good village library, and was a voracious reader. She received her first lessons at home from her father, then studied in the common schools up to her fifteenth year, and then learned all that the master of the village academy could teach her, in two years. In 1803 she began to teach, opening a children's school in her native village, and for about three years she alternately taught school and attended school in the City of Hartford. When she had just passed her twentieth year she received three applications to take charge of as many schools, one at Westfield, Mass., one at Hudson, N. Y., and the third at Middlebury, Vt. She went first to Westfield. But, not finding her labors equal to her capacity, or her ambition, she accepted a second call to Middlebury, to take entire charge of its female academy. She had a brilliant success, and her school became famous.

In 1812 she married Dr. JOHN WILLARD, and for a time was not engaged in teaching. But her husband having met with financial reverses in 1814, she opened a boarding-school for girls in Middlebury, where she still lived. She was not slow to perceive the deficiencies of the course of study then uniformly pursued by young ladies, and she resolved to remedy the evil. For four years she experimented and improved her system of instruction, and was interested by night the studies she proposed to train her scholars in. The advanced sciences were one by one introduced into the school. As she progressed, the field widened before her. Encouraged by her husband, she determined to establish a female seminary worthy of the name. Long after much deliberation she was decided to locate on the banks of the Hudson. She laid her plans, fully matured, before Gov. CLINTON, who gave the movement his warmest sympathies and heartiest support. This was in 1818. The following Winter the Waterford Academy was incorporated by act of the Legislature, and a law was passed giving institutions of learning for females their due proportion of the Literature fund. Thus encouraged, Mrs. WILLARD opened her school in Waterford in the Spring of 1819; and in his message of 1820, Gov. CLINTON directed the especial attention of the Legislature to the success already achieved by this, the "only attempt ever made in this country to promote the education of the female sex by the patronage of the Government," stating that it had "already attained great usefulness and prosperity." The citizens of Troy, in 1820, tendered a building to Mrs. WILLARD, if she would remove the seminary to their city, which offer she accepted, opening the school there in May, 1821. Her husband died in 1825, then taking the entire business management of the institution upon her. She was, at least, equal to the task, and continued successful management, in every department down to 1838, when her son and his wife relieved her of further cares.

Mrs. WILLARD's labors were not confined to the building up and perfecting of her system of instruction. In 1830 she visited Europe, and became interested in the lamentable condition of Greece. Returning to this country, she planned and carried out the establishment of a school in Athens. In 1840 she went to Connecticut, and while residing in Kensington, she devoted her time to the improvement of the schools of the town and State. Before leaving Connecticut she projected a plan for a normal school at Berlin, her native town, that failed for that time, but has been the model for similar schools since established. During the next two years she was incessantly at work in the cause of education, visiting many places and writing many practical essays and papers. In 1846 she published a work on "The Motive Powers which Produce the Concentration of the Blood," contesting successfully the fallacious theory of Dr. WILLIAM HARVEY, that the heart is the moving force. She was then sixty years of age. Two years later she published a valuable treatise on "Respiration and its Effects," and three years subsequently a work on astronomy, which became a text-book in academies and colleges. Various other literary and educational papers, prepared from time to time, have also been contributed by her, and she has given largely of her means to aid the cause of education.

She was almost as active during her old age as when in her prime. In 1864 she attended the World's Educational Convention in London, and then traveled through France, Switzerland, Northern Italy, Germany and Belgium; and during the exciting times immediately preceding the war she toiled zealously in the interests of peace, going to Washington to attend the Peace Convention in 1861, and writing and talking to her Southern friends strongly against secession. But when war came she stood firm for the Union, and had unfltering faith in its ability to conquer.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

JOHN GUERKIN, of No. 65 New Bowery, was knocked down near his residence on Sunday by four men, who beat him over the head with a blunt instrument, and robbed him of $101. The Police arrested DANIEL and THOMAS MCGRATH, of No. 32 Madison-street, and WM. BROWN, of No. 162 Madison-street, on a charge of committing the robbery and assault. As the victim fully identified the prisoners, they were all held for trial by Justice HOGAN, in default of $2,000 bail each.

The New-York Association of Sunday-school Teachers held a monthly meeting last evening in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church. Rev. T. E. BROWNE, of Elmira, made some remarks during which he sought to impress upon his hearers the importance of Sunday-school teachers establishing intimate and friendly relations with the parents of the pupils. He had taken his life in his hand and traveled over the Erie Railway more than 250 miles for the purpose of telling the teachers what in his judgment is the difference between a Mission school and a Church school. In the Church Sunday-school the teachers had access to the parents; in a Mission school, as a rule, very little, if anything, was known about the parents or the home life of the children.

Two thousand Germans went over the South-side Railroad yesterday, in a special train, to view the grounds recently purchased as the site of a city to be called Breslau. It is situated near the South-side Railroad, about thirty-three miles from Brooklyn, near Wellwood Station. A Brooklyn scout of the Indian tribe of the party were insulted by some rowdies. A general fight ensued and the latter were badly beaten.

The Board of Managers of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society held an adjourned meeting at No. 805 Broadway, yesterday afternoon: President A. V. STOUT occupied the chair, and Mr. JAS. H. PELTON served as Secretary. The following standing committees were chosen, as "elected members:" W. B. Cornell, Daniel Drew, Rev. D. Curry, D. D., D. W. Diggs, C. C. North, John Stephenson, Rev. W. H. De Puy, A. M., Gilbert Oakley, J. S. McLean and Abram Mead. The following Committees were announced: Missionary—J. B. Cornell, Chairman, and Rev. D. Curry, D. D., J. D. Slayback, C. H. Applegate, G. J. Hamilton, J. H. Ockershausen, Abram Mead, and Presiding Elders Peake and Ferris. Visiting Committee—D. W. Diggs, Chairman; and Henry Moore, Thos. Nicholson, John Tallman, Rev. Dr. Kilpatrick, Lucius Lee and R. R. Stevens. Public Meetings—Rev. W. H. De Puy, Chairman, and Revs. C. D. Foss, A. K. Sandford, D. R. Marks, W. H. Boole, Wm. McAllister and Vail. Ways and Means—J. D. Slayback, chairman, and C. H. Applegate, J. H. Pelton, Daniel Drew, Gilbert Oakley, Rev. D. D. Curry, Hiram Moore, Bowles Colgate, and as ex-officio, the President and Treasurer of the Society. After a thorough discussion it was resolved not to change the hour of Board meetings, but to continue to hold the sessions in the afternoon, as heretofore, the Sunday-schools to be requested to send delegates who could attend at that time.

An examination of the charge against CHARLES SMITH, Captain of the brig D. P. Stockman, running between this port and Havana, of having committed an indecent assault on a little girl named CAROLINE DAVIS, aged ten years, was commenced before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. The little girl made a very straightforward statement, and Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS, the parents of the girl, were called as witnesses by Mr. PURDY, Assistant District-Attorney, after which the case was adjourned until today at 1 P. M.

The case in which Postmaster JONES is charged with having detained letters addressed to confidence operators in an illegal manner, was summed up on both sides before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. Assistant District-Attorney PHELPS and Mr. S. G. COURTNEY appeared for the Postmaster, Mr. EDWIN JAMES being present for WILLIAM M. MARTINE, the complainant. The Commissioner's decision will be given on Thursday.

The surviving officers of the famous Irish Brigade welcomed their numerous lady and gentlemen friends at a ball given under their auspices, last evening, at Apollo Hall. It was a brilliant success. Among those present were Mayor Hall, Gen. Patrick R. Jones, Gen. O'Beirne, Judge Troy, Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, Mr. Richard B. Connolly, Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Judge McCunn and Mrs. Meagher, wife of Gen. Meagher, the first commander of the brigade.

The German Republican Club of the Fourth Assembly District, held a meeting at No. 139 Division-street last evening, Mr. C. SCHWARZBEIN presiding, and nominated delegates to the District Primary Convention to be held tomorrow evening.

The Easter Monday amusements of the Germans of this City and Brooklyn consisted yesterday of several German theatrical performances, a number of concerts, chiefly in the beer-gardens, and over forty balls.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday afternoon, Detectives NAPOLEON WOODRUFF and JOHN DUNN, of the Sixth Precinct, were transferred to the Central Police Office. Both these officers were under the immediate command of Superintendent JOURDAN for several years, in the Sixth Precinct, on detective duty, and have acquired reputations as skillful, faithful officers.

Dr. JOHANNES ROESING, North-German Consul-General in this City, has been ordered by King WILLIAM of Prussia to contribute on his account annually the sum of $100 in gold to the funds of the German Immigrant Aid Society of this City, in order to further their good work.

CHARLES SULZER'S East River Park, at the foot of Eighty-fourth-street, was opened for the season by a festival, yesterday, which on account of the stormy weather, attracted only a small gathering. The park is opposite Astoria and has a fine view over the East River toward Blackwell's and Ward's Islands. The platform in the park has been considerably enlarged.

JAMES MACGILLICUDDY was seen to steal a wallet, containing $20, from TIMOTHY DOWNING, at No. 255 West-street, and on being arrested and brought before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, was locked up to answer.

The body of an unknown man, apparently much decomposed, was found floating in the East River, near Broome-street, yesterday morning, and removed to the Morgue.

DAVID SULLIVAN, a seaman on board the ship *Great Mogul*, was charged with mutiny before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, by Wm. Parsons, Captain of the vessel. He was committed for examination.

About 3 o'clock last Friday afternoon Mrs. HANNAH A. WORTHINGTON, wife of W. I. WORTHINGTON, No. 267 West Forty-third-street, left her home in a temporary fit of insanity and has not since been heard from. She wore a black alpaca dress, a blue and green plaid shawl and a black velvet bonnet. She was rather under the medium height and has dark eyes and complexion and looks sickly. Her age is about thirty-five. She was last seen at the corner of Warren-street and College-place about 4 P. M., and she is supposed to have been making her way to the Eastern boats.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, JAMES CAMPBELL was convicted of having committed an indecent assault on ELIZA MCKENZIE, a poor girl, living in Brooklyn. IDA CAMPBELL, the prisoner's wife, and a girl named KATE MARSH, have been indicted as accessories to the act. CAMPBELL was sent to State Prison for ten years.

FRANK JOHNSON, a servant, was sent to State Prison for one year and six months by Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, for having stolen $96 worth of clothing from MARY E. STEBBS, of No. 55 West Eleventh-street.

JOHN SULLIVAN, guilty of breaking into the shop of GEORGE P. EDWARDS & Co., at No. 299 Pearl-street, and of stealing a quantity of lead pipe, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year by Judge BEDFORD, yesterday.

CHARLES RICE was convicted by plea before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, of having stolen $24 worth of property belonging to ANDREW A. BANKER, No. 69 South-street, from scow lighter No. 2. Another charge was made against him for having stolen various articles from Mrs. MARGARET SCOTT, of Yonkers. He was sent to State Prison for four years and six months.

HENRY BRODERICK was sent by Judge BEDFORD yesterday to the Penitentiary for one year for having stolen $60 from DENNIS MCCARTY, of No. 310 West Thirty-ninth-street.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of PATRICK LOFTUS, who was assaulted on the 15th day of December by THOMAS CROOK, and had his skull fractured by a blow on the head with a bottle. As, Dr. JOHN BEACH, who made the post-mortem examination, stated that LOFTUS died of consumption, and that the skull fracture had not caused or accelerated death, the jury so rendered a verdict, and CROOK was released.

Last evening a fire broke out on the fourth floor of No. 288 Canal-street, occupied by EUGENE ARMBRUS, manufacturer of straw goods, whose loss is about $1,500. The other occupants of the building suffered slight damage.

Mrs. MARIA HUGHES, aged twenty-nine, died in Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of burns accidentally sustained on Sunday at No. 94 Cherry-street, by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp.

JAMES KIDDER, of No. 24 Washington-street, lost $21, and when EDWARD WALSH was arrested yesterday on suspicion, he completed the case by confessing his guilt. Justice HOGAN held WALSH for trial.

Officer COGAN, of the Fourth Ward Police, arrested JAMES REED, aged nineteen, a native of Boston, residing at No. 4 Greenwich-street, as he was passing his post with a quantity of gin and cigars. It was subsequently ascertained that REED had broken into the premises of JAMES CHENEY, at No. 94 Greenwich-street. He was arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs yesterday, and held for trial.

The St. Nicholas Society celebrated its Pine Festival at Delmonico's last evening. BENJAMIN H. FIELD presided, and among the participants present were AUGUSTUS SCHELL, CHAUNCEY DEPEW, Judge JONES, Mr. MCMURRAY, Dr. MCMILLAN, Gen. DURYEE, E. C. BEEDSLEY and Mr. LANG, the artist. After partaking of a supper—one of DELMONICO's best—the guests passed a social evening in an informal but most agreeable manner. With impromptu songs and speeches, and cracking of eggs and jokes, the entertainment was prolonged until a late hour.

Last evening a fire occurred in the dwelling of GEORGE BODEMAN, No. 75 Delancey-street, damaging the contents to the amount of $800, and so injuring the building, which is owned by CARL NICHOLS, that $600 will be required for repairs. In endeavoring to save furniture, Mr. BODEMAN and wife both had their hands severely burned.

JOSHUA ALDRIDGE, aged sixteen years, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year by Judge BEDFORD yesterday, for having broken into a vacant dwelling at No. 234 West Twenty-eighth-street, owned by HENRY HART, with intent to steal. He was caught by JOHN REILLY, who other boys named LOUIS DELLERY and CHAS. BRYANT being apprehended in his company at the same time. The latter were discharged.

The body of an unknown man was found last evening in the East River, at Pier No. 56. It had apparently been in the water some time, as it was much decomposed. It was secured by the Police, and the Coroner was notified.

Yesterday afternoon GOTLIEB SCHNEIDER, of No. 113 Avenue A, quarreled with his wife, and her brother LUDWIG BENDER, and in the melee which ensued he received some severe wounds on the head from a club used by his male assailant. The wounds were dressed by the Police surgeon called in for the occasion, but it is not reported that any arrests were made.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday evening, Hon. HENRY WILSON, United States Senator from Massachusetts, delivered an oration on Temperance in the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Dr. GUTLER's,) Brooklyn. He made an eloquent appeal for united Christian effort in the great work. The lecture was frequently and loudly applauded, and at its conclusion a very hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the speaker.

The election of the Vestry and Wardens of the Church of the Messiah took place yesterday as follows: Wardens—John Halsey, Franklin Bell. Vestrymen—Dr. J. R. Elliott, C. Humbert, W. N. Seymour, Col. Julius Allen, Alex. Agar, A. G. Johns, D. D. Ives, J. C. Parry.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Official dispatches from Commodore WALKER, of the United States steam frigate *Sabine*, dated Gibraltar, March 28, report his arrival at that place on the evening of the previous day, and that the frigate *Shenandoah* was said to be off Malaga with the first fair wind.

The Secretary of War directs that nothing in General Orders No. 17, Feb. 8, 1870, shall be so interpreted as to prevent the use of vacant rooms by commissioned officers in their quarters, provided the Subsistence Department shall not be required to keep them as articles of sale or issue, and provided all officers who use any such rooms shall be responsible that every proper reasonable care and precaution shall be taken against accident from their storage or use.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, April 18.—The Bourse opened and closed firm. Rentes opened at 74f. 45c., and closed at 74f. 62c.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—United States Bonds closed firm; five-twenties, 86¼@86¾.

HAVRE, April 18.—COTTON opened and closed quiet on spot and afloat; Low Middlings, to arrive, opened at 99c. and closed at 100c.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—COTTON—The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 525,000 bales, of which 200,000 are from the United States. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 16th inst. (inclusive,) since its last report, have been 60,000 bales. This is regarded as excessive among the cotton men here. BREADSTUFFS—The market closed firm. CORN buoyant and advanced to 30s. ⅌ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Lard, 67s. ⅌ cwt. Pork quiet. PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum 1s. 3d. ⅌ gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 23c.@23¼c. FLOUR less active; small business; Superfine and Extras unchanged; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 25@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $5 25@$6; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25; Fancy, $8 50@$9 50. WHEAT steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 32@$1 40; Western Red, $1 30@$1 35; Amber do., $1